

Chinese pack churches for Easter services

nese Christians turned out in unprecedented numbers for Easter Sunday Mass in Peking and Shanghai yesterday. Congregations in both cities are the biggest since the Cultural Revolution of 1960s. In Moscow thousands attended services. Orthodox churches although soldiers and police in red armbands checked those entering.

Fear of anti-religious persecution fades

Elizabeth Chang
Francis Derou
Agence France Presse

g, April 6

nese Christians turned out

today for Easter ser-

vice in the Roman Catholic

and Protestant churches

in their only two places

left in the capital.

More than 2,000 faithful, com-

ing with a few hundred last

year, attended the four services

at a cathedral. A

priest said it was a

number since the revival

of religious tolerance

in 1978.

High Mass celebrated by

the Bishop of Peking, Mgr

Alfred Tien, was pre-

ceded by three services in

prayers were sung in

at 6 a.m. and most of

gregation stayed for the

three. Some 300 faithful,

Chinese, meanwhile

attended two services in the

cathedral.

ing cathedral had a

congregation of young

people, nearly all of them fol-

lowing the service from new

prayer books re-

vised by the Chinese

Church.

also formed outside

the cathedral's priests

confessions during the

services.

istians are coming

Father Shi Yukun, a

priest, said afterwards,

China. They are Mgr Roger

Etchegaray, Archbishop of Mur-

seilles, and Mgr Franz König,

Archbishop of Vienna.—Agence

France-Presse.

Cathedral reopened: Travellers

arriving in Peking from Shang-

hai said the cathedral there was

reopened specially for today's

services, though damage done

by Maoist Red Guards a decade

ago was still being repaired

(Reuters reports from Peking).

Mass was celebrated three

times at a makeshift altar half

way down the aisle, the packed

congregation standing amid

scaffolding. The church had no

windows and the pews had been

removed. Queues of young

men formed outside the confes-

sionals. Sunday services in

Shanghai have usually been held

in temporary rooms near by.

Moscow tanks: Easter in Mos-

cow saw thousands attending

ceremonies in its orthodox

churches but also the militia,

the Army and "volunteers"

out in full strength to filter

the congregation.

It was packed last night at

the Novodevichy monastery

near Moscow. Once through a

double barrier of soldiers and

malitia, the hopeful believers

came up against brass, enthusi-

astic youths with red armbands.

"Where are you going? Show

me your card," one challenged,

grabbing a French correspond-

Inquiries to begin over steel blacklist

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Meetings between union

officials and managements are

due to be held this week in

several steelmaking areas

around the country in an

attempt to resolve the dispute

over "blacklisting" of haulage

contractors.

About 25,000 steelmen in

South Wales and South York-

shire returned to work at the

weekend after walking out

within 24 hours of the 13-week

national strike ending. They

demanded that contractors and

lorry drivers who ignored

official picket lines during the

strike should not be allowed

into steel plants.

As a compromise local com-

mittees of inquiry are being set

up to hear complaints from

Iron and Steel Trades Con-

gregation officials, and their

first meetings are expected to

be held tomorrow. Meanwhile

the British Steel Corporation last

night reported normal working

at all its plants.

Mr John Pennington, manag-

ing director of BSC's Yorkshire

and Humberside division, said

management had been given a

blacklist of 923 firms and there

was no question that it could

be operated.

"If the unions want to come

to us and say there are some

individual drivers who were

unreasonable during the strike,

we could talk. But there is no

question of having a blacklist,"

Mr Pennington said.

The handful of men at plants

around Rotherham and Shef-

field and at Port Talbot who

were suspended for refusing to



The Red Arrows with their new Hawk aircraft during their first display of the season at Sywell, Northamptonshire.

Resort fights lead to 100 arrests

By a Staff Reporter

Extra police were on duty in

Scarborough yesterday after

disturbances when more than

1,000 motor scooter riders

arrived in the Yorkshire resort

at the weekend. There were

more than 100 arrests after

incidents including a beach

bar, broken shop windows

and smashed deckchairs.

Last night the police blamed

the trouble not on the scooter

riders, but on a "bad" teenage

mob, but on their supporters.

The trouble began

after public houses and clubs

closed on Saturday night when

youths began fighting the

police after running and chan-

ging along the sea front.

Yesterday teams of officers

drawn from the task forces em-

ployed by North Yorkshire

police were on the streets

throughout the day to prevent

fresh trouble.

Elsewhere it remained a quiet

holiday, with the tempera-

ture mild there were long

traffic queues in the West

Country, North Wales and

Lancashire.

But in the south-east cloud

and cold winds reduced the

holidays from London. The

motorists' organisations report

that 35,000 cars were leaving

London on 25 main routes at

the peak period yesterday

morning but this figure was

considerably lower than their

records for previous Easter

Sundays.

At Heathrow airport, London,

British Airways reported that

11 flights to European and

domestic cities were cancelled

because of an overtime ban by

baggage loaders and ramp

workers. The passengers were

booked on to other flights and

British Airways said that de-

spite the dispute more than

200,000 passengers would be

carried during the holiday

period.

For those who did not take

to the road or the air there was

Thousands of Cubans crowd into Peruvian Embassy as Havana lifts emigration rules

Havana, April 6.—An esti-

mated 7,000 Cubans trying to

leave their island filled almost

every corner of the Peruvian

Embassy's gardens in Havana

today, according to eye-wit-

nesses and the Peruvian

Foreign Ministry.

A stream of would-be emi-

grants chanting "Peru, Peru"

had been entering the embassy

compound since yesterday seek-

ing political asylum until the

area was cordoned off today by

hundreds of police. Official

assurances that anyone wishing

to leave the country could do

so provided only that he

obtained an entry visa to the

country of his choice failed to

persuade the crowd to return

to their homes.

Nine people were wounded

overnight by stones or bottles

thrown, apparently, from the

outside, and in one instance by

a bullet.

"There are people in the

branches of the trees, on top

of the destroyed iron grating

and even on the roof of the

embassy", Señor Jorge Gordi-

llo of the Peruvian Foreign

Ministry said in Lima, after

hearing from the embassy in

Havana. "We have been in-

formed that there is virtually

no room for a single other

person in our embassy."

The mass rush to the Peru-

vian Embassy began two days

ago when the Government of

President Castro removed

police protection from around

the compound. Since May of

last year, small groups of

Cubans have crashed into the

compound of the Peruvian and

Venezuelan embassies on board

buses or trucks so as to obtain

asylum. About 40 such people

are at present in the two

embassies.

Some Peruvian officials be-

lieve that the Cuban Govern-

ment encouraged people to

push their way into the

embassy over the weekend as a

protest over Peru having

allowed the earlier small groups

of refugees to stay in its com-

plex.

Children and pregnant women

from the mass influx now are

inside the embassy building,

but the rest of the Cubans are

outside in the half-acre garden.

Peruvian staff have been in-

structed by Lima to find tem-

porary protection for the re-

fugees in other embassies if the

situation got out of control.

The Peruvian Foreign Minis-

try said that the situation

"gravely threatens the physical

integrity of the personnel of

our embassy". It said the re-

fugees were in a "precarious

position" because the embassy

could not feed them and disease

could occur.

Cuban indifference could be

considered "a violation of ele-

mentary international obliga-

tions and of the Vienna Con-

vention on diplomatic relations,

signed and ratified by Cuba.

The Cuban announcement

that citizens could travel to

"any country that will accept

them" is a radical change.

Until Saturday, the rule had

been that exit passes were

granted only to political

prisoners released under an

amnesty last year and to the

parents and children of Cuban

émigrés.

Envoys leave: The Venezuelan

Government today recalled

Señor Cesar Rondon Llovera, its

Ambassador to Cuba, for con-

sultations after the Cuban Gov-

ernment accused Venezuela and

Peru of encouraging Cubans to

force their way into the two

embassies in Havana.

Venezuela said it categorically

rejected the "implications" in

Cuba's pronouncement.—Agence

France-Presse, AP and Reuter.

Leading article, page 9

nions to demand Olympics leave r civil servant competitors

Labour Staff

ns representing 500,000

caller civil servants are

g a meeting with new

HOME NEWS

Teachers' union will support strikes on TUC day of action

From Diana Geddes

Blackpool

The National Union of Teachers has decided to give its fullest support to the TUC's day of action on May 14 against the Government's spending cuts, which will mean half-day strikes in many areas.

The union executive yesterday called on its 558 associations and 104 divisions to mark the day "by whatever means are appropriate to their local circumstances".

"It said it would approve half-day strikes, at the request of individual associations and divisions, where those did not conflict with teachers' commitments to public examinations. Some associations may decide not to strike but to hold meetings after school or stage other forms of protest.

Commenting on the decision, Mr Fred Jarvis, the union's general secretary, said: "Since by the government spending cuts, it is right that the union identifies itself with the day of protest, which is an exercise of the right of working people to show what they feel about the effects of government policies."

Labour left-wingers planning walkout

Left-wingers may walk out of Monday's emergency meeting of the Labour Party national executive committee in a move which could seriously embarrass and frustrate Mr James Callaghan, the party leader (the Press Association reports).

They are angry because Mr Callaghan and others will try to overturn the executive's decision to hold a one day special party conference later this year to coordinate plans to fight the Government.

The conference was approved by 11 votes to 10 in the casting vote of Lady Jeger, the chairman.

Mr Callaghan wants to avoid any important strategy commitment before the main party conference in October. The meeting on Wednesday will be sparsely attended anyway because many members already have speaking engagements. If the left sees an opportunity to reduce the numbers below the quorum of 10 by walking out, they will not hesitate to do so.

Already 15 left-wingers, with one unexpected ally from the right, have unsuccessfully appealed to Mr Ron Hayward, general secretary, to cancel the meeting.

The included Mr Alex Kitson, vice chairman; Mr Norman Atkinson, treasurer; Mr Wedgwood-Benn, chairman, home policy committee; Mr Eric Heffer, chairman, organization committee; Miss Joan Maynard, chairman, youth committee; and Miss Joan Lester, chairman, international committee.

The right-winger is Mr Tom Bradley, chairman of the staff negotiations committee, who, although opposed to a special conference, feels on principle that the original vote should stand.

If a walkout or boycott is staged on Wednesday it will be a damaging snub and challenge to Mr Callaghan's leadership, especially when so many of his senior party colleagues are against him on this issue.

Mr Heffer said: "The executive felt it essential to bring party delegates together so that, leading up to the October conference, the drive against the Government's policies can be intensified."

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Pressure groups 1: Spectacular growth over the past 20 years

Lobbyists are becoming much more effective

In the first of a series of four investigations, Ian Bradley discusses the growth of pressure groups over the past 20 years and how they have changed.

No one who has been in Trafalgar Square on recent Saturday or Sunday afternoons can have been left in any doubt about the vigour and diversity of pressure groups in Britain today.

Two weekends ago the square was filled with members of at least 13 different groups with a common opposition to nuclear power.

A month ago it was host to the TUC's mass demonstration against the Government's economic and social policies.

At the end of last year it was the destination of a march by more than 50 organizations protesting against Mr John Corrie's Bill to reform the law on abortion.

A hundred years ago the square was equally regularly the venue of demonstrations in favour of socialism and free speech. There is nothing new about pressure groups in British politics. Only the issues on which they campaign change.

There would be little new now for the Anti-Corn Law League, one of the most successful and influential of the nineteenth century campaigning groups, although the Anti-Slavery Society, in many ways the doyen of the pressure group movement in Britain, still survives, now turning its attention abroad rather than to the British Empire.

The past 20 years have seen a spectacular growth in the number of pressure groups. The Guardian Directory of Pressure Groups lists 350, ranging from the National Campaign

against Inflation, based in Poole, Dorset, and the Dudding Society, committed to resisting metrication and returning to a currency based on duodecimal arithmetic, to large lobbies like the TUC, the CBI and the British Medical Association.

Of those groups whose date of formation is given, more than half were formed in the 1960s and 1970s.

The proliferation of pressure groups started in the mid-1950s when educational and economic advances produced an informed and concerned middle class which has provided their main source of support.

The Consumers' Association, formed in 1956, heralded the development of the first growth area of pressure groups, consumerism.

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, founded two years later, is often taken to be the first of the modern pressure groups, using techniques of mass demonstrations and direct action.

The 1960s were the most fertile decade for the formation of new pressure groups. The Child Poverty Action Group (CPAG) was started in 1965; the housing group Shelter, the first of the social reform movements of the nineteenth century.

Their radical young directors, Frank Field and Des Wilson, with other pressure group campaigners including Peter Hain, became almost folk heroes for their generation and achieved more publicity than many politicians.

It was at that time, indeed, that Sir Harold Wilson expressed his concern that idealistic and motivated young

people were going into extra-parliamentary pressure groups rather than into conventional politics.

If the 1950s were the decade of consumerism, and the 1960s of social concern, then the 1970s were the decade of environmentalism.

Friends of the Earth, founded in 1970 as an independent offshoot of an American organization, is perhaps the most successful of the pressure groups formed in the last 10 years.

It has 12,000 members in 250 branches, a full-time staff of 19, and a total annual income of £150,000 which comes from roughly equal proportions from members' subscriptions, trading operations and donations from individuals and trusts.

The four-storey building in Poland Street, Soho, where Friends of the Earth have their headquarters, houses another dozen pressure groups ranging from the Tory Reform Group to the Socialist Medical Association.

The building is owned by the Joseph Rowntree Social Services Trust which provides free accommodation to the various tenants. It is another example of the strong Quaker inspiration that lies behind so many British pressure groups.

The atmosphere at Poland Street conforms to what is perhaps the popular image of pressure group activity. Young people in jeans and sweaters, many of them volunteers, are busy checking membership lists and designing posters while duplicators run off thousands of copies of campaign leaflets and mailings. There is an air of infectious, amateurish enthusiasm, and of radical commitment

if not always of explicit left-wing politics.

That image of pressure groups, although true for some, is rather misleading. Many are not left-wing.

Indeed, another of the phenomena of the 1970s has been the growth of pressure groups which tend to be on the right rather than the left of the political spectrum, of which perhaps the most successful and significant has been the Freedom Association, formed in 1975, which has campaigned vigorously against the closed shop in industry, and won several legal battles against trade unions.

The Institute of Economic Affairs, set up in 1957 to research and promote the case for free market economics, and other group which has greatly enhanced its influence in the last few years.

It is also wrong to see pressure groups as small, amateurish bodies heavily dependent on volunteers and perennially short of funds. The Guardian directory includes such powerful bodies as the CBI, the TUC, and the motor industry's Association of Manufacturers.

And, although it is perhaps more accurate to describe them as interest groups rather than pressure groups.

Faced with increasingly powerful industrial, commercial and professional lobbies which are often pushing opposing interests, pressure groups are themselves becoming much more sophisticated and effective in their activities.

As Friends of the Earth's recruiting leader puts it: "We have learned how to get our facts right, how to use the law, and where necessary how to change the law."

Tomorrow: Techniques of campaigning.

Extreme reaction IRA terror ruled

From Christopher Thomas Belfast

The refusal of the Army and police to mount intensive operations against terrorism in Ulster has been given political reinforcement by Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Unionist politicians are maintaining a barrage of speeches calling for a stronger military response to atrocities by republican terrorists.

But the security forces, believing that both main communities are exhausted by the troubles, are determined not to open a possible new mood in the province by mounting extreme operations against the bombers and gunmen.

Mr Atkins, in an article appearing under his name in the *Sunday News*, Ulster's only Sunday newspaper, said: "This is neither the time nor the place for sweeping, savage government action against terrorism in Northern Ireland if we simply parallel the savagery of the terrorist himself."

It was easy to contemplate swift blows of reprisal and dramatic responses to the drama of the terrorist act, he said. There were no more than a few hundred terrorists, he said. The terrorists would like more than the chance to make good propaganda out of excesses by the Army or the police.

The article, which had the support of the *Sunday News*, a Civil Service hand, had a recurring theme: that the time was wrong to "get tough" with terrorists, a belief held extensively in the higher ranks of the security forces, although not so common among the lower ranks, who are frustrated by the restrictions placed on them.

Mr Atkins' article spoke of the "real way forward", which was more difficult for the security forces but more effective in the long run. It was a plea for patience and a warning that the time was wrong to "get tough" with terrorists, a belief held extensively in the higher ranks of the security forces, although not so common among the lower ranks, who are frustrated by the restrictions placed on them.

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Welsh Office security staffing issue

By David Felton

Labour Reporter

The opening of the new multi-million pound Welsh Office building in Cardiff at the end of this month is being threatened by civil servants who are considering taking industrial action.

A dispute has arisen between the Civil Service Union and the Welsh Office over who will provide security for the new building in Cathays Park. The union considers security its members' traditional function, while the Government wants to employ a private security firm.

Mr Leslie Moody, the union's general secretary, said last night: "It is deplorable that the Welsh Office should try to obtain security for this expensive building on the cheap in this way without regard to the safety of the staff and the building."

"There is no doubt that the Welsh Office building will be a target for some misguided extremist elements in Wales. The recent spate of arson attacks shows the lengths to which some of these elements are prepared to go to pursue their objectives."

Mr Moody added that the Welsh Office needed a security service which was directly under its control and control which was an outside agency would not be able to provide a specialist service as effectively as a directly employed team of officers.

The Government has insisted on using a private company as part of its campaign to reduce the size and cost of the Civil Service. The union has about 1,400 members employed in security by government departments. A meeting of the local union branch will be held later this week when it is expected that the 20 security staff employed in the Welsh Office building will decide to take industrial action.

The union estimates that a further 20-30 staff will be needed to provide security for the new building and is hoping for a similar decision from other Service unions. That could take the form of members of other unions refusing to cooperate with any outside security organization.

drunk on Saturday afternoon and put in a cell in Walton Lane police station. Early in the morning he was found unconscious and was taken to Walton hospital where he died early yesterday morning. It is understood Mr Clarke suffered a stroke.

Young Socialists choose a Marxist as NEC nominee

Young Socialists yesterday reflected Anthony Sanois, a Marxist supporter of Militant Tendency as their representative on Labour's national executive committee.

Mr Sanois, aged 24, a London clerk, polled 83 per cent of the votes at the Young Socialists' national conference at Llandudno.

He defeated three contenders, a member of the hard-line Marxist group, Workers' Action, and two more moderate Tribune supporters. They polled only 44 votes against Mr Sanois's 204.

Mr Sanois, a member of Vauxhall Young Socialist branch, received an ovation after his election speech. He

told the conference that Militant stood for abolition of the monarchy and the House of Lords and the nationalization of the 200 banks and companies "which determine and control our economy".

He said: "On the basis of a Marxist programme over the next 10 years we will witness the socialist transformation of society."

Under the leadership of a Marxist programme we have established an active membership of between 6,000 and 7,000 in this country."

Earlier, delegates were told that children had risked his life by coming to Britain and speaking at the conference.

The man, who wore a black stocking mask and was referred to only as Signor Roberto, spoke of the struggle against the Pinochet regime.

Man dies while in police custody

A Home Office pathologist carried out a post-mortem examination yesterday on Mr Edward John Clarke, of Marston Close, Aulfield, Liverpool, a bachelor, aged 44, who died while in police custody in Liverpool.

He was arrested for being

Labour confident of gains in local elections

By Christopher Warman

Local Government Correspondent

The Labour Party may remain in opposition in Parliament for some years to come, but the local government elections on May 1 should give it considerable comfort as roots level as the pendulum swings.

One result should be that the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, representing the large conurbations, will change from Conservative to Labour control, giving the party a stronger voice in dealings with the Government.

There are no local elections in Wales or in Greater London this year, but voting takes place in all 36 metropolitan districts, in 103 of the 296 non-metropolitan districts in England, and in all 53 Scottish districts (which will be the subject of a separate report).

In England, as always since the local government reorganization which allowed the choice of elections for full councils or thirds, the complication is that some authorities have new wards while others await changes.

Labour is relying on two main factors in its confident quest for gains. The first is the general swing to Labour. Both in 1976 and 1978 the Conservatives benefited from the Labour government's unpopularity and made sweeping gains. Last year, although the Conservatives won

the general election, the tide had begun to turn towards Labour at local level, and it is more apparent this year.

Labour is largely influenced by the national situation, but locally Labour will be fighting to convince electors that theirs is the party which cares for the community and provides the services that are needed. It is questionable whether that approach will satisfy people facing big rate increases; but since those have taken place in predominantly Labour-controlled areas, there would need to be a positive swing against Labour to affect the result.

In the metropolitan areas, Labour has a good chance of taking control of perhaps 10 authorities, and that would ensure a comfortable majority on the association, which the Conservatives control 39 to 38. Of the 13 districts with a third of their councillors up for election on old ward boundaries, Labour expects Birmingham, Dudley and Kirklees (all lost in 1976) to return to the fold.

Labour expects to gain Oldham, in a one-third election on boundaries set in 1973, and Rochdale, which has one-third elections on new boundaries.

In the 10 metropolitan districts with full-council elections, because extensive re-warding comparisons with previous years are difficult, the government's unpopularity and made sweeping gains. Last year, although the Conservatives won

That leaves Liverpool, since Labour controls the remainder. Liverpool has its own complex pattern, with 46 Labour, 30 Conservative and 23 Conservative members.

In the non-metropolitan areas, the only full-council election is in Great Yarmouth. The result could be close and the present composition is 26 Conservatives, 17 Labour members, two Liberals and three others.

There are 44 authorities where the elections are for the one-thirds last elected in 1976, and therefore where the swing will be most marked. Labour hopes to gain Cambridge, Chorley, Hartlepool, Preston and Tamworth.

At Preston, however, the council has reduced its size for three years and held steady this year, although combined with the county precept, the ratepayer will have to find more money. Labour may not win here.

The remaining 58 non-metropolitan authorities were given new boundaries last year, and there are unlikely to be many changes. Labour hopes to gain overall control of Amberley, Badbury, Blackburn, Crewe, Oxford, St Albans, Thurrock and Worcester. Given the general situation, it is unlikely that Labour will lose control of any of the councils it holds.

Against this formidable challenge, the Conservatives know they are on the defensive. With the slogan "Get Britain out of the red", created by Saatchi

and Saatchi, they can see a blue tinge in the picture.

Their latest ploy is a list of rate increases, which shows Liberal seats at the top for rises over 30 per cent, Conservatives at the top of a table showing rate decreases.

Locally they will drum home the message that Conservative councils mean careful spending while Labour control leads to high spending and high rate increases. The Tories are also convinced that their policy of selling council houses is a vote winner.

However, they will be under heavy pressure in the North-West, Yorkshire and the Midlands. They believe they can withstand it in Bolton, Bradford and Dudley, and hope for a gain in Wolverhampton.

Outside the metropolitan areas, the picture is more patchy. Those authorities which had elections last year had them on general election day, and therefore polling was considerably higher than usual. That could distort the swing and make this year's outcome difficult to predict.

The Liberals are once again optimistic. They gain votes at the expense of the Conservatives and have been working locally with that in mind. Liverpool is a target for possible control.

Unless voting patterns change dramatically on May 1, it seems that Labour will gain between 20 and 30 councils.

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MF NEWS



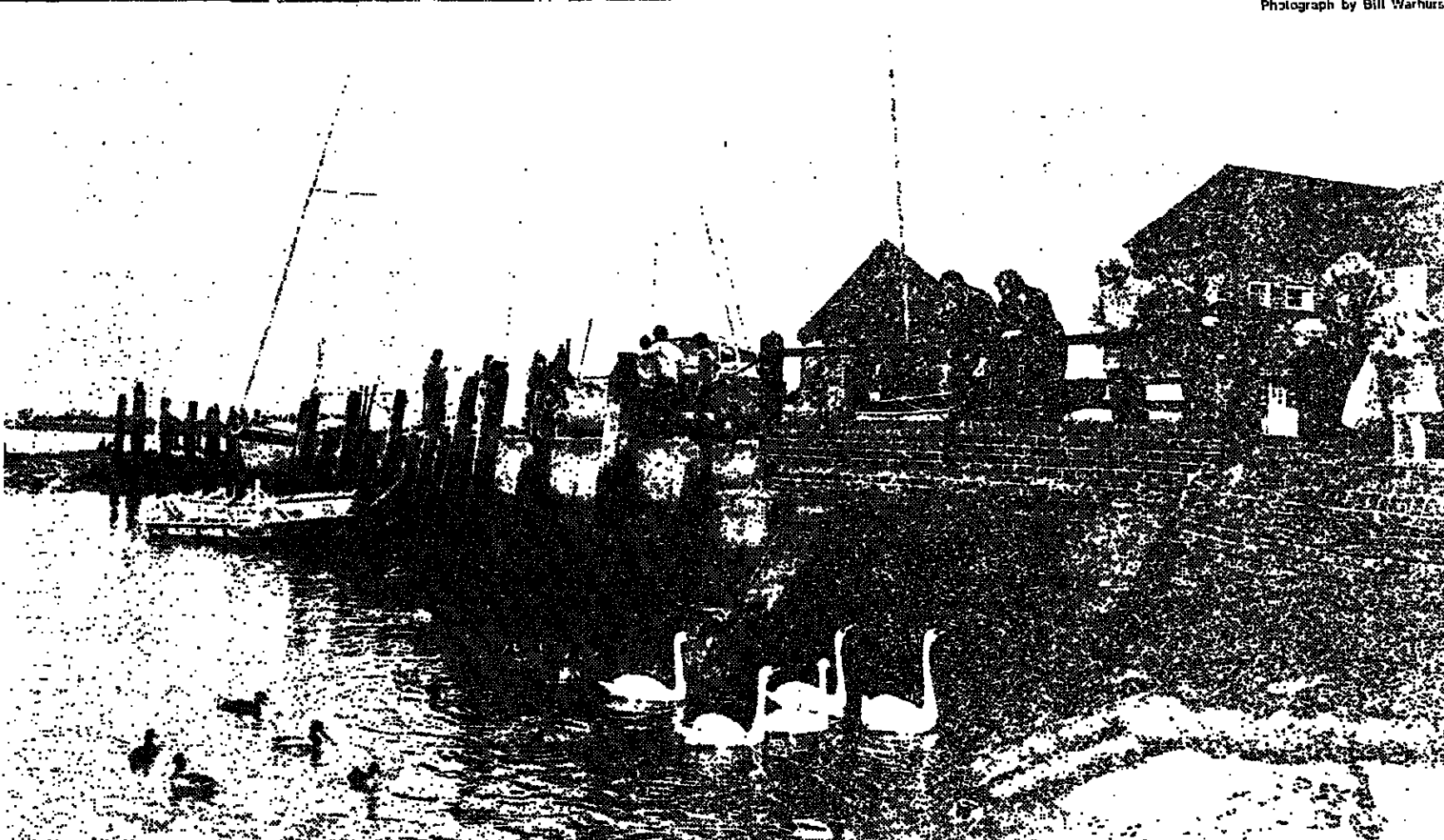
Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Out and about at Easter

ing the daring young lady at an air show at Sywell, Northampton, g Donald Duck at the annual Easter Parade in Battersea Park, or g the swans at Bosham Quay, Hampshire, were three of the many f ensuring that Easter Sunday, even without sunshine, was enjoyed



Photograph by Chris Ball



Photograph by Peter Tru

Lake District board joins attack on civil servants' plan for two-tier control of national parks

Chartres
ions by a committee
servants that national
l areas of outstanding
eauty should be ad
d under a two-tier
ave come under fur
cism, this time from
ntial special planning
ch administrators the
rice National Park
tem, proposed in the
a series of discussion
produced by the
de Review Committee,
attacked by a number
mental and country-
ervation bodies.

control by local government
bodies.
Although there have been
some clashes between the Lake
District planning board and the
Cumbria County Council, the
former body has laid stress on
the need for comprehensive
control of the sparsely popu-
lated but scenically attractive
high ground and of the more
populous, and sometimes over-
crowded valleys.
The Lake District board docu-
ment also criticizes the commit-
tee for not having taken evi-
dence and advice from the
board and other similar bodies
and thinks that if this had been
done a number of impracticable
and undesirable suggestions
might have been avoided. It
says it has no great faith in
regional and national planning.
It has also stated that it be-
lieves enough time and money
has been spent on discussions
and discussion papers and that
if any changes need to be made
they should be made by legis-
lation.
A draft comment presented
to the planning committee of
the Lake District board said:
"We welcome the papers as one
view of countryside affairs. We
see them as very useful
sources of information and as
statements of the present
problems."
"We wish the committee had

taken some evidence and we
disagree totally with the two-
tier designation proposals. We
do not share the committee's
faith in national and regional
planning: the worm's eye view
of events shows the worm pro-
ducing the new ideas and the
action."
The Association of National
Park Officers has also rejected
many of the proposals by the
committee which, it says,
amount to the complete re-
organization of the 10 national
parks in England and Wales.
While welcoming several fea-
tures of the committee's last
paper, the association has
totally rejected the idea of a
two-tier system.
Mr Taylor, who is chairman
of the association as well as
being national park officer for
the Lake District, said: "The
association believes that the
proposals for change are mis-
conceived and based upon a
lack of understanding and ex-
perience of how national parks
operate and are administered."
"It is particularly disappoint-
ing that the committee fails to
specify the basis for their
charge that all is not well with
the present system, and that
they fail to pursue the obvious
alternative to a total reorgani-
sation, that of building for the
future on what the present sys-
tem has already achieved."

Power levy appeal by islands

From Our Own Correspondent
Inverness

The Government has been
asked to stop proposals for a
levy on Scottish islands com-
munities whose electricity is
supplied by diesel generator.
The Highlands and Islands
Development Board has
appealed to the Scottish Office
and the North of Scotland
Hydro Electricity Board over
the introduction of a surcharge
in Orkney, Shetland and the
Western Isles which could
mean a 38 per cent increase in
one year.
Mr Ian Macaskill, secretary
of the development board,
complained that the hydro
board's policy of curbing losses
in diesel areas by using higher
prices to stem further increases
would brake development in
the islands.
"We would expect that
economic development would
lead to a higher demand for
electricity. Attempting to con-
tain demand is positively to
discriminate against develop-
ment in these areas", he said.
The electricity users consul-
tative council had calculated
that the subsidy borne by each
mainland consumer was only
23p a year, small enough in
the development board's view
for the extra cost to be spread
throughout the area.
A meeting has been
requested to consider alterna-
tive ways of generating power
on the islands.

OPEC, unemployment, Détente and World War III?

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THE TIMES

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They opens railway passengers

Correspondent

ey's first passenger
was opened on Satur-
day four years of negoti-
ation between the Alderney
society and government
has over permission to
carry railway that once
Queen Victoria and
Albert during a royal

je runs between Braye
and a quarry two miles
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a pilot, was waved off
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n carried on the first-
are more than 4,000.
society plans to run
every weekend

Clan collects its history under one roof

From Ronald Faux
Armadale, Skye

The seat of the clan Macdonald at Armadale Castle on Skye is a minor embarrassment to probably the oldest, largest and most famous of all Scottish clans.

For when Macdonalds arrive at Armadale from the four corners of the world in search of their roots, they are confronted by a decrepit pseudo-Gothic ruin which looks as though it is about to fall down. Attached to it is a smaller and much older building which has been neatly restored as the Clan Donald Centre, where exhibitions and literature about clan history are on show.

A clan official admitted that most people were disappointed to see their clan seat, as it were, in tatters.
The castle was built in 1811 and restored after a fire in 1855. It had since fallen into disrepair.

There are 15,000 acres of clan Donald land around Armadale on Skye saved from sale on the open market after an appeal to clansmen all over the world raised £200,000. The oldest part of the castle was restored through the generosity of American Macdonalds and converted into the clan centre.
Mr Robert McDonald Parker, director of the centre, had emigrated from Glasgow to America

more than 20 years ago and returned recently.

"I hear there are three million Macdonalds around the world. The usual pattern is that the further a Scot moves from home the more conscious he is of being Scottish. I was certainly impressed that Scots overseas knew more about their country, their clan or their history than Scots at home", he said.

The clan had united to save the last remaining acres of clan Donald land which used to extend over a vast tract of Skye. The estate would be preserved and the buildings on it restored to create a museum, a clan library and a study centre.

Lead works extension plan attacked

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has been asked to intervene over a plan to extend a lead smelting works at the village of Thorpe, near Leeds.
The villagers have been campaigning against the plan after the discovery of higher than average lead levels in the blood of some children.
Mr Terence Cook, general manager of Chloride Metals, said that there was no cause for concern, but Mr Albert Roberts,

MP for Normanton, has called for a "copper-bottomed guarantee" before the extension goes ahead.

The deaths of cows at a farm and a test showing low reading skills at a local school have added to the villagers' fears.

Mrs Susan Hodson, of Oakley Street, Thorpe, said yesterday that her children, Sacha, aged 3, and Scott, aged 6, had been asked to go to hospital for further tests because their blood-

lead readings were unsatisfactory.

"I think they should move the plant somewhere else", she said. "We want to know what is happening to our children."

The Health and Safety Commission agreed that the blood-lead reading levels of the Hodson children "would raise eyebrows", but said that they were not the sort of levels which would put lead workers "at risk".

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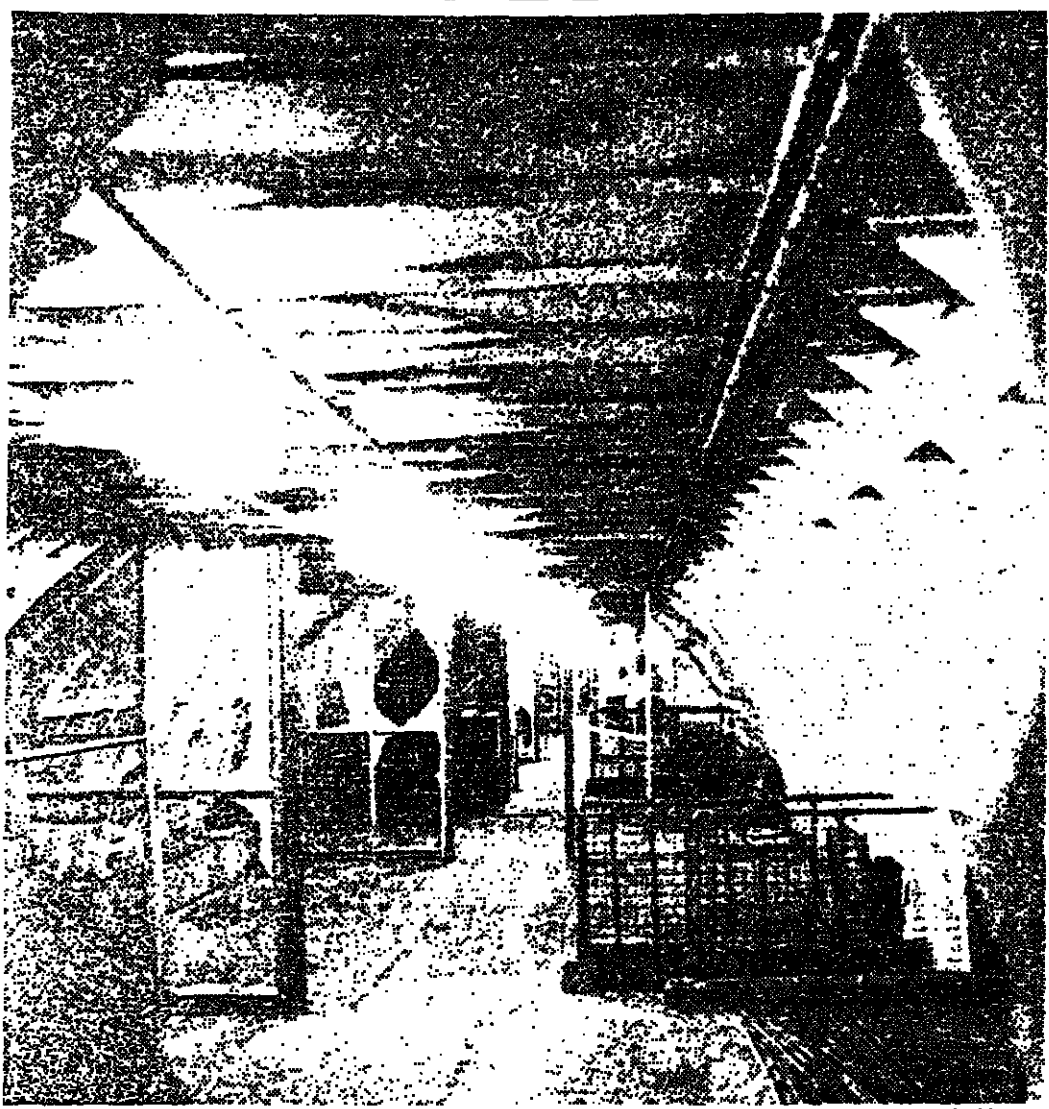
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HOME NEWS



A tunnel under Tottenham Court Road, London, which could be used as a shelter.

Tubes 'may provide war shelter'

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Swiss civil defence officials see no reason why the deep-level tube shelters under London could not be adapted to protect Londoners from nuclear attack.

The Swiss have converted two motorway tunnels at Lucerne into shelters intended for 25,000 people. On a visit to see civil defence installations and plans in Switzerland, I told Mr Hans Mumenthaler, its civil defence chief, of the tunnels beneath London and asked if they, too, could not be converted. He thought it would not be impossible.

The London shelters, which were designed to hold a total of 56,000 people, are below stations on London Transport's northern line at depths of between 30 and 42 metres.

Each consists of two tunnels 47 metres long and five metres in diameter. They were built in 1941 by the London Passenger Transport Board for the Ministry of Home Security after a decision by Parliament to make shelters available for the civil population.

I went down one of the four lifts at the Goodge Street shelter with officials of the Government's Property Services Agency. They are anxious to lease the tunnels for possible use as storage, but say they

must be available at short notice for government use when required.

The two floors of the tunnels were used to accommodate British troops en route for Korea, Malaysia and Egypt, who have left graffiti on the ceiling, and before then by American troops.

The entrance is via a huge pillbox-type structure with concrete walls 3ft thick. Mains electricity can be supplied by an alternative supply from London Transport, which produces its own. Swiss shelters have stand-by generators.

Though ventilators help keep the London shelters at an even temperature and humidity, proper filters would be needed to keep out dangerous radioactive activity, as well as tanks for the storage of water, and heavy doors to protect against blast.

The two tunnels at Lucerne, which stretch for 2.4 kilometres, have massive doors 4.5 metres thick. Material is stored underground for the provision of accommodation. There is a hospital, infant rooms, canteens, a "bank" run by the civil defence organization where people can deposit valuables, and a police-lock up. But the Swiss say that with a comprehensive shelter policy police would not have to contend with unprotected people, as would be the case in Britain.

Half a dozen British companies, looking to cash in on the growing public interest in protection against nuclear attack, have contacted Swiss government officials about their civil defence arrangements, the most advanced in the world.

The Swiss Embassy in London

is receiving 50 inquiries a day from individuals seeking to know how best to defend themselves against nuclear attack, according to officials in Bern, who receive more letters. They indicate a lack of faith in British preparations.

Though Swiss officials say that they are now able to protect 90 per cent of the population, 1.8 million of the 6.3 million shelter places available were built between 1950 and 1965 and so do not incorporate air filters and other up to date equipment.

The comparative cheapness of it surprised two British engineers, Mr A. Bolton and Mr M. Edwards, whom I accompanied on their tour of Swiss shelters to further plans for their company to provide protection in Britain. Mr Bolton aims to meet Swiss firms to see if equipment now standard can be imported into Britain or made here under licence.

They are interested particularly in the filter system, which sucks contaminated air through sand and earth and blows it into the room through a cylinder of charcoal, and heavy blast-proof doors.

Their use would drastically cut the cost estimated for the provision of shelters in Britain. Mr Bolton thinks they could be prefabricated, lowered into a hole in the garden, for example, and covered with earth.

Switzerland's impressive state of readiness has cost £1 billion since 1970. Local and national government provides a 70 per cent subsidy for individuals building home shelters. I saw one measuring about 7ft by 9ft for a family of four.

Pressure mounts for cut in tobacco promotion

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The Government is preparing for a final round of talks with the tobacco manufacturers on a new voluntary agreement for tobacco promotion and as pressure mounts for tougher action on cigarette advertising.

There are increasing signs of a hard line being pursued by the Department of Health and Social Security in its attempts to obtain agreement on severe restrictions on promotion.

Prolonged negotiations with the tobacco manufacturers this year were aimed at securing an agreement before the code on promotion ran out at the end of last month. Last-minute disagreements led to the deadline being passed although it has always been accepted that the code would remain operative until either a new arrangement was agreed or the Government imposed a solution.

A House of Commons motion signed by more than 30 MPs at the weekend called for a total ban on tobacco advertising and promotion. Its principal sponsor was David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services in the last government and the signatories were mostly Labour MPs, but they also included Mr Clement Freud, Liberal MP for Isle of Ely, and Mrs Sheila Faith, Conservative MP for Belper.

Government spokesmen today will support the World Health Organization's day of action against smoking.

The Department of Health, where Sir George Young, one of the junior ministers, has been a strong influence as an anti-smoking campaigner, wants at least to ban cigar and pipe tobacco advertising on television

as well as cigarette advertising. That is mainly because of the promotion of brand names that are common and particularly to some cigars and cigarettes.

One difficulty has been obtaining agreement on a reduction in the amount of spending on the various forms of cigarette advertising, on posters in the press and in cinemas. Point-of-sale advertising has not been an issue.

The tobacco manufacturers spend about £30m a year on advertising and have been under pressure in the Government talks to reduce the amount by half.

One outcome of the new discussions could be that whatever level of advertising expenditure is struck, a greater proportion of spending will go to promoting lower tar cigarettes with the greatest cuts in expenditure on advertising which could be thought to appeal most to younger people.

The latter move could mean a rigorous dropping of a printed media of advertising particularly aimed at youngsters and could probably affect advertising in cinemas because of the preponderance of young people in their audiences.

The tobacco industry is believed to have offered the Government undertakings to meet the various anti-smoking pressure groups to see how far voluntary measures can be met.

There have also been suggestions that spending should be increased on research to produce acceptable but even lower tar cigarettes. But the industry has maintained its argument that it must retain an advertising capability.

Giving up smoking, page 8

Man accused of arson after Welsh home fire

A man will appear in court at Pwllheli today accused of arson at a Welsh holiday home.

The incident at Bodelgelert, in the heart of Snowdonia, during the weekend was the thirty-fifth investigated by arson squad detectives in Wales since December. Furniture in a cottage owned by a retired doctor from Wolverhampton was damaged in the fire.

Six other men were remanded in custody at two courts during the weekend. At Prestatyn two local men were accused of setting fire to a holiday cottage at Plynngroew, six miles away.

New car sales a record

Record sales of new cars in Britain in the first quarter of this year have surprised some industrial economists. The trend is against that of most other countries.

Official figures to be published this week will show that sales in the quarter have been a record. Sales will be touching 500,000, 25,000 higher than last year.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said yesterday: "We are a little puzzled by the way the market has kept up, and we will soon be revising upwards our projection of a new car market of 1.5 million this year."

Last year 1.7 million new cars were sold, a record.

Majority wants smoke-free work places

By a Staff Reporter

Seven out of ten workers want to work in a smoke-free environment, according to a survey published today by Action on Smoking and Health. The survey conducted by Opinion Research Centre showed that 24 per cent felt that smoking should not be allowed in offices, factories or other work places and that a further 46 per cent felt that there should be separate smoking areas.

Smoking in public areas such as restaurants, banks and post offices was also attacked, with 41 per cent urging a complete ban in restaurants and cafes and a further 40 per cent favouring non-smoking areas.

More than half, 36 per cent, felt that smoking should not be allowed in post offices and 54 per cent said that it should not be allowed in banks. In both cases 8 per cent said that there should be separate areas.

The survey also showed that three-quarters of cigarette smokers underestimated the risk of lung cancer. Sixty per cent of those interviewed thought that 20-a-day smokers were no more than twice as likely to die from lung cancer than non-smokers and 47 per cent felt that the risk of dying from bronchitis was no more than double.

Mr David Simpson, director of ASH, said: "It is tragic that there should still be such widespread ignorance in a country with the world's highest death rate from lung cancer."

The good news comes from the increasing demand for smoke-free areas. That means less smoking in total which in turn will lead to a reduction in the total of deaths in future years.

WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Pamplona sealed off to avert violence

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, April 6

The northern Spanish city of Pamplona was sealed off today to head off possibly violent demonstrations to back calls for the incorporation of the province of Navarre into the newly autonomous Basque region.

The demonstrations were to have commemorated the Basque national day, which always coincides with Easter Sunday. Thousands of police in riot gear patrolled the almost deserted streets of Pamplona, while special detachments of the paramilitary Civil Guard police patrolled the surrounding countryside and manned road blocks on all roads.

As early as yesterday morning they were refusing to allow anyone other than residents or those who could justify their visit to enter the city.

The operation was coordinated throughout the Basque country. Madrid-appointed authorities in San Sebastian prohibited the departure of all buses, both scheduled and non-scheduled, which might be heading in the direction of Pamplona. Civil servants in Navarre and Guipuzcoa published orders banning demonstrations by organizations which had planned to bring up the Navarre question.

In Vittoria, in the neighbouring province of Alava, police used rubber bullets and other riot control weapons to disperse a crowd which gathered this morning in front of the civil governor's office and shouted slogans calling for the incorporation of Navarre into the Basque region and an amnesty for imprisoned members of the extremist Basque organization.

The reactions of political parties in the affected provinces were mixed. The dominant Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) called off its Basque national day celebrations in Pamplona in protest. The more extremist Euzkadi ESKERRA announced that its public meetings over Navarre would be held in Pamplona in defiance of the prohibition, rather than in San Sebastian.

The reaction of the electoral coalition Herri Batasuna (HB) was mixed. One of its component parties, Basque Nationalist Party (ANV), called off its participation but said it could not be responsible for the response of individuals to the Government measures. Another component of HB, the Peoples' Socialist Revolutionary Party, said the Spanish ruling Centre Democratic Union Party (UCD) is a minority in the Basque country and accused the UCD of sponsoring the ban.

Paris court to consider whether to reopen investigation on Broglie assassination case

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 6

The Paris court of appeal is to consider on April 23 whether there are grounds for reopening the judicial investigation into the case of Prince Jean de Broglie, the former minister, assassinated in Paris in December 1976.

The satirical weekly *Le Canard Enchaîné* last week published alleged extracts from two police reports, "omitted" from the official file on the case. These would indicate that the police were aware that the life of the minister was threatened three months before he was shot in a Paris street.

The judicial investigation, which lasted more than three years, was closed three weeks ago and the court of appeal was to send the case for trial to the Paris Assizes.

The reopening of the investigation was formally demanded last week by the widow and children of Prince de Broglie. For the first time since his assassination they issued a public statement through their counsel, Maître Robert Badinter.

It notes that the authenticity of the documents published by *Le Canard Enchaîné* has not been denied by the police; and that the information turns out to be true. The authorities appear neither to have taken appropriate steps to prevent the assassination, nor to have warned the victim in advance of the danger to which he was exposed.

M. Jean Ducret, the director of the criminal police, who, the documents allege, had been personally informed of the assassination threat, said three days ago that "all the information obtained by the police in the Broglie affair was brought verbatim to the knowledge of the investigating magistrate".

He concluded that the disclosures were a political affair, designed to gain time. This is a reference to rumours that the publication was deliberately engineered to delay the opening of the trial of those charged in connection with the murder in order to coincide with the presidential election campaign next year and embarrass the Government by any possible disclosures.

In a second statement on the following day M. Ducret said that the two documents had been published only in part and contained "information which was so far-fetched, about allegations against the Prince de Broglie (including the issue of false Treasury bonds, traffic in Mercedes cars, gold transactions with Switzerland and drug peddling) that they were not regarded as sufficiently credible to be brought to the knowledge of the judicial administrative authorities. Subsequent investigations did not make it possible to confirm this information."

He emphasized that the contents of the two police reports had been communicated to the magistrates after the opening of the investigation into the murder; in other words when it was too late to do anything about them.

Counsel for M. de Varga, a close business associate of the victim, and of two other people charged with complicity, have also demanded the reopening of the case to check the truth of the disclosures.

"It is impossible in such circumstances, to wind up a 'watped' investigation," they said.

The public prosecutor's office may also support the demand for additional hearings before the case is sent for trial.

Many points in this highly involved affair remain obscure and contradictory.

In particular, the question is being widely asked why the police suspended the special protection given to Prince de Broglie when the threats against his life became known; whether M. Ducret and the police officers responsible for the incriminated reports were in fact ever alerted by the investigating magistrate; why the reports were not included in the official file on the case; and why the authorities were in such a hurry to close it.

Five days after the murder, M. Michel Poniatowski, who was then Minister of the Interior, told a press conference that all the persons involved had been arrested and the full light shed upon the affair.

M. Poniatowski's office stated last Thursday that he had never had any knowledge of a document concerning a plot to assassinate the Prince.

President Turkey goes with successor

Mr Fahri Korutürk

President of the Republic, and a man revered for his long respect of democracy, ended his seven-year office today as replacement in sight. There are hopes that will bring new developments to the election of a President.

In a farewell to Korutürk, the world on particular, had seen during his seven years since 1973, Turkey gone through the worst energy crisis it has known, the military in Cyprus, and an arms embargo lifted from it, and a

There had also preceded period instability, with elections in seven years. President Korutürk could become point of yet another two Houses of have not yet been a successor in two weeks and 18 round voting.

According to a report, Mr Ismail Serdar, the president of the Supreme Council, said that the President would be in office today as in electing a successor.

The ruling Justice Minister, Mr Süleyman Demirel, has remained quiet. The presidential vote to say over the week would be in electing a successor.

Yugoslavs join boycott of European communist talks

From Dossa Trevisan
Belgrade, April 6

The Communist League of Yugoslavia intends to boycott the conference of European communist parties to be held in Paris on April 28.

The conference on problems of peace and disarmament is sponsored by the French and Polish communists, with encouragement from Moscow. Already the Spanish and the Italian communists have announced that they will not attend.

The Yugoslav decision not to attend is said to have been taken as a back to back to the decision by the Yugoslav Communist Party to boycott the conference, but it was announced only at the weekend.

Mr Aleksander Grickovic, member of the party Praesidium, said that in view of profound disagreement over the

causes of tension and ways and means of overcoming it, the conference would only set the European communists still further apart.

The Yugoslavs object, in fact, to the way the conference was prepared, which they see as contradicting the agreements made in the Berlin communist conference in 1976. They regard it as providing a platform for Soviet propaganda.

Title condition: President Tito's doctors said today that his pneumonia had almost completely abated, but he was still running a high temperature. The pneumonia started to abate about two weeks ago, after the use of advanced antibiotics from the United States.

The panel of eight doctors said that the high temperature was caused by a septic condition.

Gulf crisis as Iraq exp 'thousands of Iranians'

Teheran, April 6

The Government-controlled Iranian television and radio announced tonight that thousands of Iranians had been deported from Iraq as the two countries appeared set on a collision course.

They said the Iranians were herded into lorries today and driven to the Iranian border where they crossed to the town of Dehloran. One Iranian was killed and several were injured when Iraqi troops assaulted some of the deportees, the broadcasts said.

Mr Sadeq Oubadeh, the Iranian Foreign Minister, went on television tonight to attack the Iraqi Government. He said the Iraqi and Iranian peoples would topple the Government of President Saddam Husain of Iraq.

Earlier today Iraq gave an Iranian diplomat leave the country was in retaliation of one of staff from Teheran. Iraqi news agency said that the second Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini was responsible.

For its part, the news agency of Iraq reported an attack on oil pumping station manushah, close to border.

Reuters.

Gypsies stage protest hunger strike in Dachau

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, April 6

The last time Herr Jakob Bamberger was in Dachau concentration camp he was forced by the SS to drink sea water as a medical experiment until, after 18 days, he collapsed.

Now Herr Bamberger, dressed in the striped prisoners' garb, has returned to Dachau again. Aged 66 and in indifferent health he has embarked, this time, voluntarily, on a second ordeal—an indefinite hunger strike, which began on Good Friday.

Herr Bamberger is a gypsy and with about a dozen others plans to go on the hunger strike in the former camp until their race gets the moral rehabilitation which they say, has been lacking in the 35 years since the end of the war in which 500,000 of them were exterminated in Nazi camps.

While amendments have been made to the laws, whose fate they shared, gypsies say they are still persecuted and suffer discrimination in West Germany.

In the Dachau camp museum, surrounded by a small exhibition of their own documenting the continued persecution of the gypsies, they plan to remain during the day. At night they will sleep in the Protestant chapel.

Herr Romani Ruse, a gypsy's young leader, said they were prepared to face "all the consequences" of the strike and hoped that the Bavarian authorities would not want

"someone to die again in Dachau".

News of the impending hunger strike has, meanwhile, weakened German support to the plight of the 30,000 Sinti—as the gypsies call themselves—in their midst.

Articles have begun appearing in the press about the filthy, rat-infested areas near scrap heaps and rubbish tips where gypsies are forced to live because no one wants them as neighbours. The way they are barred from caravan sites, pubs, restaurants and discos, and the constant harassment by police.

The strike is being publicly supported by Aktion Sühnezeichen (Operation Atonement), a Protestant Church movement which organizes voluntary youth projects in former enemy countries to make amends for Nazi war crimes.

The main target of the strike, Herr Gerold Tandler, the Bavarian Interior Minister, has reacted unsympathetically to the gypsies' demands. He said it was too much to expect that he would dissociate himself, as they would like, from the activities of the gypsies' former Nazi camp centre, which inherited and used the Nazis' files on the gypsies.

He pointed out that the centre was abolished in 1970, before he was appointed, and claimed that the offending files had been destroyed. The gypsies say they have evidence that the files are still in circulation and are being used by police and authorities against them.

Easy victory for Mr Carter in Louisiana

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, April 6

President Carter and Mr Ronald Reagan won easy victories in the Louisiana primaries yesterday. No one campaigned there with any assiduity, and the turn out was low.

In the Democratic primary, Mr Carter beat Senator Edward Kennedy by 55 per cent of the vote to 23 per cent. Mr Jerry Brown, Governor of California, who has already dropped out of the race, none the less won 5 per cent. The rest went to a scattering of minor candidates.

In the Republican primary, Mr Reagan won 74 per cent of the vote and Mr George Bush 19 per cent.

Results were:

DEMOCRATIC		
Votes cast	%	Delegates
Carter 197,133	55	29
Kennedy 79,371	23	12

REPUBLICAN		
Votes cast	%	Delegates
Reagan 30,972	74	29
Bush 8,024	19	0
Uncommitted	2	delegates

Stamp is sold for \$850,000 in New York

New York, April 6

The world's most valuable stamp, the British Guiana 1856 one-cent, was sold here yesterday for \$850,000 (£450,000) to an anonymous collector. It was the highest price ever paid for a postage stamp.

The stamp is a crudely printed magenta-colored octagon, that has often been called the most valuable object in the world for its size and weight. It was sold at an auction by a Pennsylvania dealer.—Reuters.

Thieves saw off elephant tusks

Bangkok, April 6

Gangs armed with tranquillizer guns and power saws are stealing the tusks of working elephants in jungle areas near Chaiya-phum, north of Bangkok.

The attacks disrupted a weekend elephant round-up for tourists as many of the assembled elephants had lost their tusks. The police said tusks had been removed from at least 11 elephants, while the main ones were held at gunpoint.

All Germany goes on summer

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, April 6

Both East and West Germany put their clocks forward one hour this morning for the first time since 1949.

The move to summer time is intended to save energy, but in West Germany the saving is estimated at less than 1 per cent of total consumption; and nobody has calculated the amount used in making the necessary adjustments today and when the clocks are put back again on September 28.

The cost of today's change is said to be about DM50m (£12m).

The publicity that preceded the event was amazing. Even today West Berlin's Sunday papers were full of stories about previous attempts to put the clock forward; EEC efforts to reach a common time; West Germany's reluctance to comply in previous years because East Germany was not ready to follow suit; and Switzerland's refusal to join in.

The change did not come into operation everywhere. About 120,000 electrical clock installations in West Germany with 600,000 to 800,000 clocks attached to them can only be adjusted after Easter.

The Senate De

the Interior announced that during existing hour from today, no deaths or burials registered; but after 1.59 am w record as being b

Countries change countries put forward one hour Austria, Belgium, East Germany, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Germany, Britain were already on s



The Pope after giving his Easter blessing yesterday

Plea for Christian unity in Pope's Easter message

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, April 6

The Pope today called on a world which he felt in various ways desired the "death of God" to listen to the message of the Resurrection.

Addressing the crowds in St Peter's Square, he said: "Do not reject Christ, who who are the builders of the human world. Do not reject him, you who, in whatever way and in whatever sphere, are building the world of today and of tomorrow: the world of culture and civilization, the world of economics and of politics, the world of science and information. You who are building the world of peace... or of war? You who are building the world of order... or of terror? Do not refuse Christ; he is the cornerstone."

He went on to make the Easter message the basis for a new appeal for Christian unity. He said: "In virtue of this cornerstone which unites, let us build our common hope with our brothers in Christ of east and west, with whom we are not yet in full communion and full unity."

Accept from us, dear brothers, the Easter kiss of peace and love. May the risen Christ awaken in us a still greater desire for this unity for which he prayed on the eve of his passion."

When the Pope was about halfway through the reading of his message, several hundred supporters of the Radical Party's campaign against hunger in the world marched out of the square holding bunches of yellow and white daisies above their heads. Some of them chanted: "Wojtyla, Wojtyla, the world is hungry." Others carried slogans reading: "Believers and non-believers unite against hunger."

He will do so in St Simon Picc eighteen - centu familiar to tourists on the Grand Can railway station. The the traditionalist Catholic Mass on a follow the Tridentine Mass, which the archbishop actively challenged sion by the late Po

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The Vatican announced yesterday that the Pope will go to France for three days from May 31. This visit will follow by three week's his return from 19 days in Africa and will take place a month before he goes to Brazil.

Venice I defies the Vati

From Peter Nichols
Rome, April 6

Any idea that if right-wing archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, in conciliation with the vatican after the at that the suspended the Latin M tomorrow.

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Southern Africa's man-made marvel

Nyaminyami, the River God, stands above the Kariba Dam, which will be high on the list of attractions for tourists who visit Zimbabwe after independence. Photograph by Brian Harris.



stopher Walker
April 6
outstanding signs of
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e on key issues such
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achem. Begin, the
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their readiness to
in a joint meeting if
Western diplomats
Israel would agree
such a meeting. Be-
cause
well-founded assump-
the official American
Palestinian autonomy
closer to that of
Sadat.
that the right-
al Government is

bracing itself to resist American pressure in the Washington talks increased today with the announcement by the Israeli Foreign Ministry that Mr Begin will be accompanied by Dr Joseph Burg, Israel's chief negotiator for autonomy, and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the newly appointed Foreign Minister.

Mr Shamir is one of the Cabinet's strongest supporters of boosting Jewish settlement on occupied Arab land.

The negotiating position to be taken by the Israeli delegation will be discussed by the ministers on Wednesday. According to government sources, the ministers will be instructed to accept only suggestions which strictly adhere to Israel's interpretation of the Camp David agreement. Any other proposals which have to be referred back to the Cabinet.

Israeli officials appear to have ruled out in advance any agreement on a possible Egyptian proposal that the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip should be demilitarized in perpetuity for a agreed period by a mixed Israeli, Egyptian and Arab force. "Such a

proposals contradict what was agreed at Camp David", one official said.

American officials have discovered a wide gap between the interpretation of the Camp David accord by the Egyptians and the Israelis. "The Israelis are deliberately vague in order to get agreement, but now the ambiguities have come home to roost" — one diplomat commented.

According to Egyptian and Israeli sources, five points of difference have been put forward by the American Government as the main topics during the Washington meetings.

The fundamental issue is whether the projected autonomous arrangement is to be a purely administrative, as demanded by Israel, or executive, legislative and judicial as demanded by Egypt.

The other main items for discussion are: the status of the West Bank settlements; the occupation of land; the position of the 100,000 Arabs living in eastern Jerusalem in any autonomous arrangement; control of the water resources in the occupied territories, including the Jordan; the role of the Jordan; and the role of Israeli troops in the so-called "autonomous area".

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Coptic bishop graded
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as part of the popula-
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East; in their own eyes
at tendants of the ancient
Coptic Church.
lerical boycott, as the
Pope Shenouda III has
ear through his spokes-
men, a protest against
ment" of Copts by
fundamentalists, it fol-
lowed the bombing of two
churches in Alexandria, minor
rioting between Chris-
tian and Muslim students at
the Cairo University and
elsewhere in Egypt to
thes on, over
Egyptian Government,
has described the boy-

port as irresponsible and has suggested that the complaints are exaggerated.

Many Egyptians seem to agree that Pope Shenouda's refusal to conduct Easter ceremonies is a gesture out of proportion to the events which have taken place in a country of 40 million people, they argue, there are bound to be occasional sectarian differences, especially when the Arab world is experiencing a form of Islamic renaissance.

There is a suspicion in Cairo that Pope Shenouda's public protest is the beginning of a sustained campaign by Coptic clergymen in Egypt to demand a series of minority "rights", including a state-funded unit of which would complement the Islamic Al-Azhar university in the capital.

Copts do in fact share equal rights with Sunni Muslims in Egypt, but the present sensitivity about minorities in the Middle East, of which the Jewish minority is the most notable, may have encouraged the Coptic Church to believe that it could take a more powerful role in state affairs in Egypt.

The Copts take as their inspiration the words of St Mark, who came to Alexandria from Libya to found the first Coptic church in 42AD. Islam only became the dominant religion in the seventh century.

Najamea, April 6.—President Gassamainga Eyadema of Togo has arrived in the Chad capital of N'Djamena, to help the warring Muslim factions fighting in the city. The Organization of African Unity has also asked President Nimeiry of Sudan to undertake a similar mission.

Najamea.

President Goukouni Oueddeï of Chad vowed yesterday that his men will continue fighting the forces of Mr Hissene Habre, the Defence Minister, until a "clear winner" emerges.

About 800 people have been killed in the fighting since the fighting began in the capital two weeks ago. Thousands have fled the city.

Addressing a press conference yesterday, President Goukouni said: "Hissene Habre is a handicap to peace and reconciliation in Chad... through his immeasurable ambition."

After the heavy fighting last night, the guns of the opposing sides fell silent over the city and with the city divided into two.

Refugees in Nigeria: About 8,000 Chad refugees are expected to join the 12,000 who have already arrived in Nigeria after crossing 60 miles of international Cameroon territory.

Lagos television said that an emergency relief service had been set up in Nigeria. Reuters and Agence France-Presse.

The 'two solitudes' of Montreal

From Ann Penheth
Montreal, Aug. 16.

The Boulevard St Laurent bisects the city of Montreal: west of it the streets are called University, Drummond, Appleton, and other Anglo-Saxon varieties; in the east they are called Papineau, Carrier, and Franchère.

The English and French-speaking communities in Montreal are often referred to as the "two solitudes." Each community respects the independence of the other. St. Laurent rarely strays across it. It is still possible to conduct your life entirely in English here by watching the English speaking stations, reading the English language newspapers, shopping and having social relations in the west end of Montreal.

Although the English-speaking community makes up only 20 per cent of the population of the province, most of it concentrates in Montreal, about 900,000 people altogether.

The majority of the English-speaking community is originally from Britain, bolstered by immigrants from the United States and other Canadian provinces. The term English-speaking also covers immigrants from other countries such as Greece and Italy whose second language tends to be English rather than French.

When Mr Don Peacock, a French teacher, came to Montreal from Britain in 1958 he was expecting to find "the

crossroads of two cultures". It did not take him long to realize that he had to choose one community or the other.

"I asked why there were no French-speaking teachers in my school", he says. (Schools in Quebec are divided according to language and religion.) "They told me they were not allowed to hire Catholics in my Protestant school, so that was that. The question of mingling never arose."

After 22 years, Mr Peacock is the president of the Protestant Teachers' Union and the "two solitudes" are as separate as ever, in spite of language laws passed by two successive governments to increase the use of French in the province.

"Why should we integrate", he asks. "You summer people, into joint Christmas parties."

Mr Peacock sees no easy solution to the problem, "bearing in mind that you learn two kinds of Canadian history here — the English kind and the French kind."

A survey conducted recently by the only English newspaper in the province, *The Gazette*, observed differences in drinking and eating habits and taste in homes and interior design.

A comparison of buying habits in the summer months showed that English speakers "really love their offal, liver, kidney, beef heart, the whole offal spectrum". The French

speakers" would rather you'd
ask the chicken legs. Lamb is
another great divider, we're
lamb crazy, they stay away in
droves."

An estate agent said that
English-speakers choose very
different houses from the
French: "The house his firm
sold Mr Pierre Trudeau re-
ceived an excellent review.
Built in the art deco style in
1931, the home has a drawing
room at street level that feels
like the first-class saloon of a
1930 passenger ship. Most
English-speakers would con-
sider it flashy."

French-speakers would buy
a "big hall, split up into
spits" but English-speakers
"are much more conservative."
"Colour is another touchy
point. We had one house last
year that was what we call
English finish—plain colours,
plain furniture, plain every-
thing. The French would not
touch it, but an Englishman
came over from England, took
one look, and bought it."

But there are also those who
bridge the gap between the
two communities. One is
Bernie, a worksherman and
political adviser to a Paris-
Québécois minister. In 1977
when he was travelling round
the country one elderly woman
in the English-dominated west-
ern town stood up to him
and blurted out: "You keep
talking about these French
Canadians. Well, I've never
seen any."

From Nicholas Ashforth
Salisbury, April 6

About half of Mr. Nkomo's Zimra guerrillas that remained in Zambia during the recent Southern Rhodesia election campaign are expected to be sent to Southern Rhodesia during the next few weeks. It is expected that the rest of the Zimra force will be returned before the elections becomes independent 18.

Between 6,000 and 10,000 trained men are involved in the move, which will bring the size of the Zimra force to 15,000. About 5,000 fighters have been sent to the assembly points in various countries since the cease-fire into effect last January.

More important is the number of men involved in sort of weapons they will be carrying. The Zimra troops returning in the next 10 days will be accompanied by most of the weaponry which Mr. Nkomo acquired from the Soviet Union and other communist sources.

During the war in Rhodesia, Mr. Nkomo kept the bulk of his Zimra army outside the country, leaving Mr. Robert Mugabe to lead the guerrillas in the fighting. Since the Zimra election, in which Mr. Nkomo's party came second to Mr. Mugabe's

Joshua Mwaambi army during Rhodesian has been back into the last two that the will have country on April

d 8,000 in the total inside 10,000 and Zipra based in the time came

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about the future of his troops, who remained in Zambia.

Some of Mr Mugabe's supporters felt it would be dangerous to allow such a well equipped and well trained force back into the country. Others, however, argued that it would be even more risky to allow such a force to remain outside.

The case for their return was reinforced by President Kaunda of Zambia who made it clear that he would not let any force that were potentially hostile towards the Zambian Government operate from Zambian territory.

Having backed a loser in Mr Nkomo, President Kaunda has been anxious to establish good ties with Mr Mugabe and clearly does not want the troops issue to come between them.

A final decision to repatriate the troops was taken when Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, the Zipra Commander visited Kaunda last week. It remains to be seen what will happen to the Zipra army after its return.

As with the Zania forces, the Zipra men are staying in Rhodesia as armed forces or in the civil life. However, the Government has made it clear that Zania will eventually become the dominant element in the

From Our Correspondent

Hongkong has begun to recruit workers from its neighbouring Chinese province of Guangdong for industrial projects by third countries in the Middle East.

A Hongkong company, Chronicle Consultants, appointed by China's Manpower Services Corporation in Canton as its agent for the export of workers, has arranged first dispatch of 100 selected skilled Chinese labourers to a chemical project undertaken by Japanese interests in Iraq.

The workers will receive only 10 per cent of their wages as pocket money each month and the remainder will be remitted by way of Hongkong for their families or personal savings in China.

Foreign demand for contracted Chinese labour—skilled and unskilled—will clearly be high. Most inquiries received hitherto, by Chronicle Consultants have come from West Germany, Japan, Britain and the United States, but companies in France, Belgium,

Norway, Algeria, Brazil and Gambia have applied for details of contracts.

Chinese manpower is also wanted for industrial ventures in Africa.

On average, teams of 500 to 1,000 workers will be recruited for one-year contracts, but one project under negotiation will require 6,000 workers on a two-year contract.

Employment terms stipulated by the communist authorities in Canton for Hongkong arrangements include: Six-day weeks of eight hours a day; unskilled workers to be paid \$300 (£136) a month, semi-skilled \$375, skilled workers and lorry drivers \$450, foremen \$600, supervisors \$750, engineers \$1,000, interpreters \$600, medical staff \$450 and cooks and helpers \$375.

After signing the contract, the employer will pay one month's salary in advance before the workers embark for their country of work. The employers will arrange for entry visas and work permits for the workers.

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, April 6

South Africa is keeping a close watch on a group of Americans planted as spies in the country by the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to try to uncover its nuclear secrets, it was reported here today.

This follows the disclosure on BBC television last week by General George Keegan, former Chief of United States Air Force intelligence, that there had been evidence for several years that South Africa was deeply involved in nuclear research and that very few people "under the control of America" had access to it.

During the past few years South Africa has quickly expelled various Americans "officials" who were granted visas at the request of the State Department which identified them as technicians, administrative experts, accountants and other "harmless" job categories.

General Keegan said that despite the setbacks, Americans attempt to expose South

Africa's nuclear expertise were continuing.

His statement underscored the view which, despite South African denials, is strongly held in some United States Government circles as well as by some other Western nations—that South Africa has developed a nuclear weapon capable of striking the Johannesburg. *Sunday Times* today quoted South African intelligence sources as saying that a new batch of American agents had arrived in the country but that no moves to expose them could be expected for some time.

The dangerous ones were the "illegals"—agents not covered by a post of some sort at the American embassy. The sources said: "We are just going to accept that there is going to be some penetration. The Americans are desperately eager to find out all they can about our nuclear expertise."

The sources said that as well as the men on the ground spy satellites were a big problem. Last September an American satellite detected a split-second flash deep in the South Atlantic which State Department officials said could only have been made by a clandestine nuclear test. They said they suspected South Africa of carrying it out.

South Africa has denied this but it has been noted here that one of a number of charges against a young South African scientist, who has been detained for six months under the Terrorism Act, is that he gave away information about where the South African Atomic Energy Board considered it would be seismologically safe to conduct a nuclear test; in other words, where such a test could be carried out undetected.

Dr. Rensley Christie, aged 30, who studied for his doctorate at Oxford, is due to make his second appearance before a Pretoria magistrate on Friday. It is likely that when the trial begins much of it will be held behind closed doors.

Last year three American diplomats were expelled from South Africa after it was discovered that the United States ambassador's personal aircraft had been fitted with a "spy" camera which Mr. Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, said had been used to photograph key installations.

OVERSEAS

Finding substitute for Bhuttoism remains central problem for Pakistan's military regime

From Richard Wigg
Islamabad, April 6

Pakistan's hardened security forces easily suppressed minor demonstrations on the first anniversary of the execution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, former Prime Minister, but President Zia ul-Haq and his fellow generals none the less face a growing problem over what to put in place of "Bhuttoism".

Certainly Bhuttoism did not mean a less brutal use of the police against citizens. Exactly three years ago Mr Bhutto was himself in Lahore when his police shot more than 20 opposition supporters in the Punjab High Court precincts where they were sheltering after protesting against his rigged general election.

But in spite of that rigging Mr Bhutto had a legitimacy in which the military regime has never enjoyed, having twice gone back on promised elections.

Bhuttoism haunts the Zia regime not because of a conflict between authoritarianism and democratic government but because Pakistan, as the most westernized of all the Islamic nations politically, got from the former Prime Minister and cannot forget, a first grade taste of participatory politics.

Neither the educated westernized middle classes, nor the semi-literate masses which Mr Bhutto manipulated so cynically, can resign themselves to generals ruling their country, especially when authoritarian government has

not solved any of the country's basic problems. Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan last December General Zia has been a politician running out of time and options, just as Mr Bhutto was between the Lahore shootings and the generals' coup in July, 1977.

What to put in place of Bhuttoism, understood as participatory politics, is the central problem for the regime. A few days ago President Zia, in a speech at Mardan, in the North-West Frontier Province, stubbornly recommitted the military regime to establishing "a true Islamic order in our country".

In Pakistan, he said, people had known only one form of democracy, the Western model of elections, but in an Islamic democracy there could be various methods of choosing the members of the Shura, the executive council which originally assisted the Caliphs.

General Zia's staff are endeavouring to set up provincial consultative councils consisting of representatives from the local bodies elected last autumn and nominated "personalities" from professional organizations and interests like commerce and agriculture. Thus a semi-corporative, semi-elected system might emerge which President Zia could call an "Islamic democracy".

General Zia's enthusiasm for this system is evidently not shared by any significant section of Pakistani society. More significant for President Zia, the majority of senior

generals do not seem to support his idea, basically because of their westernized professional backgrounds. They tend to feel that a soldier's religious practice is his own affair.

The ultra orthodox Jamiat-i-Islami, once President Zia's intellectual mentor, has now turned against him following the Afghanistan invasion. Since Pakistan's recent foreign policy switch brought a rejection of United States military aid and a disposition to seek a *modus vivendi* with the Soviet Union, Jamiat has denounced the abandonment of its Afghan Muslim brethren fighting a "holy war" against communism.

Another very important element contributing to the isolation of General Zia is the lack of real rallying around his authoritarian regime by the West.

Putting something in place of Bhuttoism is an important requirement for the Zia regime now if there is to be any credible national agreement to face the Soviet Union.

The divisions and organizational weaknesses revealed by the demonstrations in Mr Bhutto's memory on Good Friday, raise the question of whether by soldiering on without elections the regime is not simply complicating things even more.

General Zia is probably too marked by his own struggle with the former Prime Minister all the way to the gallows, but other generals may not be.

Anti-immigrant protesters refuse to yield in Assam

Calcutta, April 6.—Students protesting against immigrant workers in Assam state, north-eastern India, said today they would not yield to what they called Government pressure tactics.

The authorities declared Assam a "disturbed area" yesterday and issued an order providing for the use of troops in the state where 80 people have been killed since the protests began last September.

Student leaders today met Mr L. P. Singh, the Governor, and tried to convince him of the futility of tough action by the authorities. Mr Prafulla Mahanta, a student spokesman, said: "We made it very clear that the students here would not yield to pressure tactics," he told reporters in Gauhati, the state capital.

Mr Mahanta said the protests, in which 15,000 people have been made homeless, would continue until the Government agreed that all Bengali, Bangladeshi and Nepali immigrants who came in Assam since 1951 should be deported to give local people more jobs.

The Government has suggested 1967 as the cut-off date, but Mr Mahanta said the date had been categorically rejected by the students.

Mr Singh later flew to Delhi to report the latest developments to the Government. Mr Singh said earlier that the situation in Assam was under control after the troops were put on alert, but the students were meeting tonight to plan future action.

Mr Mahanta said mass picketing of Government offices and oil installations would continue. The picketing has stopped the flow of crude oil from Assam to other parts of India.

Advertisement in 'Sunday Times' upsets Buddhists

From Our Correspondent
Colombo, April 6

Buddhists have asked the Ministry of Cultural Affairs to convey to the British Government their concern and distress over an advertisement in the British travel agency Wings in *The Sunday Times* of London. The advertisement, on March 30, depicts a figure resembling the Buddha image. The weekend, an English-language Sunday newspaper, today quoted leaders of several Buddhist organizations, who condemned the use of the Buddha image for commercial purposes, which was described as sacrilegious. The newspaper also quoted Mr Gani Jayasuriya, the Minister of Health, who is also president of the Mahabodhi Society of Sri Lanka, as saying that it was unfortunate that commercial enterprises in Western countries still used pictures of religious founders for commercial benefit.

Dissidents from Janata to form new party

Delhi, April 6.—Breakaway members of India's former ruling Janata Party decided today to form a new grouping called the Bharatiya Janata Party.

The move formalized a decisive new split in Janata after the party's heavy defeat by Mrs Indira Gandhi in general elections last January. The Bharatiya Janata will be led by Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, former External Affairs Minister, and will be based on the old right-wing Hindu Jan Sangh Party.

Mr Vajpayee's supporters decided to leave when the Janata executive agreed on Friday to ban dual membership of the Janata and the extremist Hindu RSS organization.

Criticizing Mrs Gandhi and her influential son, Sanjay, Mr Vajpayee said his first task would be to mobilize the Indian people to meet the challenge of dynastic dictatorship.

Prisoners of conscience



Sudan: Mr Saudi Daraj

By Caroline Moorehead

Saudi Daraj, a trade union leader and the founder of a band playing popular Sudanese music, has been imprisoned without trial for most of the last nine years.

Freed under President Nimeiry's "national reconciliation" amnesty in 1978, he was rearrested in August, 1979, after an outbreak of strikes and student demonstrations against the Government's political and economic policies and rapidly rising inflation.

Between 1967 and 1969 Mr Daraj, a prominent figure in the Sudanese General Federation of Workers, was also a member of the Communist Party. After President Nimeiry came to power in 1969 all opposition parties, the Communist Party among them, were banned. The Sudanese Socialist Union was established as the only legal political party.

There have been three attempted coups in Sudan against President Nimeiry, the first being the so-called "Communist coup" of 1971.

It was during the widespread arrests which followed that Mr Daraj was first imprisoned. His release in the summer of 1978 was during one of the President's periodic political amnesties—except at times of crisis. Sudan has the best record for human rights of all the African military governments.

His rearrest, the following year, came about because the Government blamed the strikes on the illegal Communist Party who, it said, had subverted the state.

Mr Daraj, who is 45, is being held at Kober Prison in Khartoum, together with more than 100 other political detainees, under a state security law which provides for detention without charge or trial for six months. The sentence can be renewed indefinitely, on the President's order.

Conditions in prison are said to be poor, with no life food, inadequate medical treatment and family visits often and arbitrarily withdrawn.

Fiji cyclone kills 12

Suva, April 6.—At least 12 people have been killed by a cyclone which hit the Fiji Islands for two days, destroying villages and making nearly 5,000 people homeless.

Brown, the American Secretary for Defence, asked Japan to speed up its vague plans to strengthen its Army, Navy and Air Force—euphemistically named the Self-Defence Force—during the next five years.

Confronted by the terms of Japan's postwar constitution and a widespread belief that rearmament will lead to the growth of right-wing militarism, the ruling party and Government have so far resisted demands for a more powerful defence machine.

At present the strength of Japan's Self-Defence Force is limited to 180,000 men. At the best the one armoured division is equipped with about 170 tanks while the Air Force can fall back on 140 aircraft.

During the past 20 years Japan's main opposition parties have opposed any attempt to provide the Self-Defence Force with more teeth. But the mood of the country is changing.

Last month, Mr Harold

How an artist captured the pure face of sanctity



From
'The Monastic Europe'
Above, Abbot de far left,
Father Abbot De Gazazzi
Monastery of Sub left.
Brother Alberto, I of Poblet, S

While the English soccer team was passing the summer of 1966 in search of that elusive Grail, the World Cup, I was trying to sow the seeds of contemplation behind the closed doors of a monastery. Things may, for all I know, have changed but in those days (yes, when Bobby Charlton still had hair) the Rule of St Benedict was strictly enforced.

Chapter 58 of the Rule explains that easy admission is not to be granted to prospective monks. St Benedict suggests that a postulant should be kept waiting at the gate for four or five days before being admitted to the guest house. Eventually, should he promise to persevere in his intention to remain, the postulant is to be shown to the novitiate. In the fullness of time, the prospective novice must promise stability, obedience and "conversion of life" (*conversione morum suorum*).

Clearly, television, not to mention wireless and newspapers, was out of the question. I was the only person (I think) in the whole of Christendom who did not see Geoff Hurst's winning goal. Instead, I was confined to a barren garden and required to cultivate the aforementioned seeds of contemplation. (It must be admitted) by the wonderful fertilizer of the works of Thomas Merton.

Like Merton, I should, by the summer of 1966, have been delivered of any problem of true identity. My vows should have divested me of the last shreds of any special identity. But then there was this shadow, this double, this reaper who had followed me into the cloister.

Unlike Merton, the writer ran away and the monk never got to find out how severe a conversion of life must be. But, as the Cistercian priest himself said, every moment and every event of every man's life are one plant, some thing in his soul. That the seeds were planted in my soul I have no doubt—it is just that I have never found the words with which to water them, at least not to make them bloom.

Then, suddenly, a few weeks ago, I realized that words were not necessary. Someone showed me the original sketches of Stanley Roseman, the American painter, for his forthcoming exhibition "The Monastic Life in Europe". The drawings, crayon sketches, said everything. The water, the colour of understanding was poured onto those dormant seeds of contemplation and the seeds burst forth and blossomed.

No one, I believe, in 1,500 years of Christian monasticism has catalogued, defined and described so clearly or so beautifully the business of the monastic life. No writer, no sculptor, no painter, no architect has refined a distillation so pure, so accurate, so breathtakingly clear as Roseman has done.

Since April 1978, Roseman has made a pilgrimage across Europe visiting no fewer than 40 religious foundations, living in them (or outside them, in the case of numerous) and working in and around them. He has gained the confidence of his subjects and his confidence has grown with his understanding of the facial expressions of saints and the almost glacial expansions of their habitats.

At monasteries like Melk, which rises from the rocks steep above the river

Danube in Austria, Roseman has in his drawings captured the ecstatic elan of the Baroque architectural form. Yet is not essentially a religious elan. For at this work he is strictly draughtsmanship. He knows and understands well. His paintings have received wide critical acclaim and are well represented in collections in this country. The Ashmolean at Oxford, the Queen's Collection at Windsor and the Victoria and Albert Museum display his work. Galleries in Paris, Vienna, Brussels and Milan possess Roseman's work. The exhibition of "The Monastic Life in Europe" is to be premiered at Albertina in Vienna in the spring of 1981.

This prospective exhibition even has the Pope's blessing. Last year Roseman was received in audience by John Paul II and presented him with a drawing he made at the Abbey of Tyniec in Poland. In introducing Roseman to the Pope, the Abbot Primate of the Order of Saint Benedict made some telling observations.

"In his visits to the monasteries," the abbot said, "Roseman has been trying to capture the feeling of the monastic life as this is revealed in the faces of those who live it. In order to achieve this, he has shared the lives of the monks and has come to know many of them as friends. What started as an artistic adventure has become a spiritual experience. This is the first time any artist of note has undertaken such a project."

The abbot went on to say that Roseman's work had greatly impressed those in the monastic world who had seen it. He was amazed by the way in which he had conveyed the spiritual dimension of the subject.

The papal presentation was a high spot for Roseman. His visit to monasteries behind the Iron Curtain was made possible through the patronage of the Polish opera singer, Teresa Zylis-Gara. The Polish drawings in the collection are, to my mind, among the best. John Paul II was reportedly stunned by the beauty of them.

How, then, did he come to this spiritual experience? Roseman checks that being a non-Catholic may actually have

work, he thinks (the monastic drawings, the Sami paintings and a stunning series of engraving entitled "Clowning"), is of people living on the outskirts of society—a position, I believe, he knows and understands well.

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How, then, did he come to this spiritual experience? Roseman checks that being a non-Catholic may actually have

been an advantage for sets out to draw monks. Catholic tends to look through a sort of doctrinal lens more often than icons rather than as human beings. Roseman seems to be using either in favour of religion. (Not, of course, means Catholic—there is as well as Buddhist and Hindu to mention the Jewish Qumran.)

A monk is not usual person who cares to be artist, on the other hand one who specializes in a vocation specifically to drawing the monks in Europe at prayer, at work, at play and at recreation found that they accepted part being observed by willingly let themselves be drawn.

The monks of Camaldoli not think this so strange told them of it. They were the similarity between monasteries to monks pilgrimages of the brethren early monastic centuries Jewish background make sense. Apparently, a craftsman, who had been the Papal States at the the seventeenth century, at Camaldoli and helped factory for the monks.

were discovered a few years the building was restored. Perhaps it is good for not usually care to be drawn by a portrait painter St Benedict exhorts monks themselves—"let the most watch over the life" the innocence of possibly can be as strange the monk's own vision.

One of the monks admitted as much. "The show me as I ought to the layman thinks I am me wars and all with strain and that vague of ness that reveals my own His images of me and monks shatter any con images I might have, less freer to look at my life."

What is clear from Roseman's work can be seen reproduced on this page of the monasteries has a identity, its own way of (even if the things that he were ordained by Benedict 1,500 years ago). Brother Poblet is not just a monk. He is a Spanish Benedictine monk of Solanesque are in ing in prayer, they bow (a chant) in a uniquely Sole

It is quite early in the I go through the portfolio graphs of Roseman's draw choose illustrations for it about the time when in throughout Europe monks ing the Office of the Day it is very quiet. I think at asery I was in and all of man was in. I think about our brothers, our father very quiet.

Jol

ENTERTAINMENTS

For details on price list see page 10 of this paper.

A AND BALLET

ROYAL BALLET
The Royal Ballet, London, presents a new production of *The Swan Lake* by Marius Petipa, choreographed by Sir Robert Alcock. The cast includes: Prince Siegfried - Christopher Gable, Queen of the Forest - Patricia Lough, The Swan Queen - Patricia Lough, The Swan Prince - Christopher Gable, The Swan Prince - Christopher Gable, The Swan Prince - Christopher Gable.

CONCERTS

NATIONAL OPERA
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THE ARTS

Peter Brook quarrying theatre in Australia

The 1980 biennial Adelaide Arts Festival has just closed with the news that its 42-year-old English director Christopher Hunt would not after all be invited to complete his two-festival contract and amid considerable local uncertainty about the success of the festival, not to mention its chances of closing its \$3m (£1.5m) accounts without the biggest ever financial deficit.

Yet the Festival cannot be considered a total failure: in its three weeks it has taken a total of a million dollars at its box offices, has succeeded in attracting Peter Brook's Parisian company to a local sandstone quarry of spectacular natural beauty, as Bernard Levin reported last Thursday, where they have been playing *Ubu and The Ik* and *Confession of the Birds*, and has also presented a triumphant home-grown five-performance-only production of Benjamin Britten's *Death in Venice*, produced ironically enough by the man who is now to replace Hunt as director for the 1982 Festival, the Australian-born Jim Sharman.

In fact, the quarry is one of the most spectacular stage settings any designer could possibly desire—the audience sits as though along two sides of the crater of a volcano while the actors work along the other two sides to spectacularly good effect. Many of the company will be familiar to British audiences from recent London seasons of *Ubu and The Ik*, though they have now been strengthened by the arrival in their midst of Brook's wife, Natasha Parry, and their one production, *Confession of the Birds*, seems to me to be the one which above all explains and justifies and celebrates the work Brook has been trying with the company to achieve over the past decade.

He himself is however no stranger to Festival rows:



"We said we'd only come here if there was a really interesting space to play in, a place that immediately captured the imagination, and eventually after checking out two hundred local sights Hunt came up with this one. But you come to Australia to discover what is unique, and what is unique is that middle-class complacency is greater here than anywhere else in the world. We're only asking them to travel as far as Swiss Cottage from the West End, but they set very tightly once you put them down in unfamiliar surroundings."

"In my long experience of both film and theatre festivals, 99 per cent are always horrible

because there isn't a glimmer of sincerity behind them. Most festivals are political to the core run by people who don't give a damn whether what comes out of them is good, bad or indifferent. What festival administrators want is an impressive list of names who will further their own local ambitions. This is not to criticize Christopher Hunt, who has done magnificently in cold and sterile surroundings here. He has had to cope with infinitely squalid local politics, people manoeuvring for positions on local councils, and he alone has kept some idea of artistic integrity in a climate that would have defeated most people."

At the end of their present season here (the company now goes on to play Melbourne and Sydney) Brook will break them up for a year and a half, deliberately determined not to let them become too introverted. "We live on a constant financial tightrope, attracting grants and box-office takings as and when we can, but though I don't see myself forever exiled from England it is true that I no longer find among actors there the intensity or the dedication that I get from the Paris group. Yet because of that, I fear we are getting locked into a kind of inorganic permanence which has to be broken up for a while if it is not to make us

too inward-looking. So we don't plan to work together again until 1982, when we start on a major Indian project: in the meantime I shall return I think to the RSC to do the first of all the Frankenstein horror stories, *The Golden*."

"I didn't get on too well with the company at Stratford during my last production there, *Antony and Cleopatra*, partly because they seemed at that time to be very fragmented but mainly because we didn't have a company play in the sense of *Midsummer Night's Dream*. For Antony, half the cast only had important things to do on the stage every two hours or so, and that made it very difficult. But creating the British subsidised theatre now there's a kind of institutional structure which makes for a gap between actors and audience; the performance no longer seems to matter much after the first night, it's just part of the job where as with the Paris company we start again every day, and make every performance a first and last performance."

"What we have tried to do is to destroy the idea of 'a run'; we do a play every night the way that musicians do a concert for that night only. We don't repeat, we re-create and in the end I think perhaps it is as simple as that. But you can't do it in a commercial structure where actors have other jobs to think about at the same time, and we can't do it in a company if there are other plays in the repertoire. In the end, I know I'll always go back to the company in Paris: it's not that there aren't actors in London, it's a matter of intensity and absolute dedication to the work in hand and the work of life that work dictates."

Sheridan Morley

Good Fun

Crucible. Sheffield

Irving Wardle

Besides her powers as a composer and performer one thing that sets Victoria Wood apart from other British comic writers is her belief in gods. Not for her the puritan conviction that the art of comedy consists of saying "Yes" or "Pass the salt" at the right moment. Life seems to strike her like a wet sundial in Morecombe, and as one way of getting through it she offers a string of rude, blisteringly funny one-liners. Or, as she puts it to a character who prefers moaning instead, "The world is one enormous bottom, and you are one of the pains".

Who but Miss Wood, having set a comedy in a chaotic community art centre, would proceed to build the action around the task of entertaining an impending party of 300 crotchety victims? And then hand the job over to a visiting

cosmetics lady whose husband specializes in novelty hedge trimming?

Good Fun is about the penalties of being nice and kind. Liz, who runs the place, is both. She has all the right community ideals, and she is nice to everybody except Frank the librarian (Charles McKean) who hangs around swinging his arms and assailing her virtues with invitation to "my Auntie Ida's luxury caravan" just outside Aberystwyth. Otherwise she says yes to everyone and everything, including Mike (Gregory Floy), an unspeakable performance artist who is into avant-garde Punch and Judy shows and even more heavily into her bank account, her flat, and anything else she has to give except a night in bed.

It is Miss Wood's way to make Liz impossibly trusting and Mike psychotically monstrous, but her meaning is stonily clear: ask to be exploited and you will be, particularly by men who figure either as wets, bullies or children who will actually impregnate you and then return to their toys. *Good Fun* puts this over with bleakly witty songs and the busy gag-filled prepa-

rations for the show. There are exploding spotlights, struggles to erect a fairground booth, efforts to conjure up a tasty buffet supper from a bag of oats ("oats cuisine"), and a jar of cloves that turn out to be carnel tacks. Miss Wood as a cynical helper restricts herself to one splendid song and one party piece—the lower part of a Jamaican Rumba. But much is going on in David Leland's production that you assume that everything will work out in the end. It thus comes as a chilling shock when the jokes and the helpers finally run out and Liz is abandoned on a stage full of balloons with the crotchety party roaring up the stairs.

Annabel Leventon, with eager face and scraped-back hair, presents at once a modern and an age-old victim, a sexual innocent with Freud at her fingertips, and a compulsive looker on the bright side of a world that has no bright sides. The whole show, from the noisy, noisy, noisy practical jokes to Julie Walters' high-stepping cosmetics lady, is beautifully cast, and I hope we see it in London.

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Eric Heffer

Where Mr Steel has got it wrong about Labour's future

People will not turn to the centre but go further right or left . . .

During a recent debate at Bristol University on the question of a centre party, Mr. David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, made it very clear that he considered the Liberal Party to be the centre party and that politicians such as Mr. Roy Jenkins who wished to form a centre party, should join with him. He emphasized this in a recent press conference to introduce his pamphlet, *Labour at 50—Time to Retire*.

The theme of his pamphlet is that Labour is played out and on the verge of intellectual, moral and financial bankruptcy. In a sense, it is an undisciplined, out-of-control version of George Dangerfield's *The Strange Death of Liberal England*, except that the Labour Party is substituted for the Liberal Party.

The Liberals, he says, are launching a takeover bid for Labour's supporters. The idea is to woo the so-called "social democrats"—he refers specifically to Mrs. Shirley Williams and Mr. William Rodgers, as examples of "social democrats" at the end of their tether—to encourage them to split away and join the Liberals in the same way as some Liberals joined Labour in the 20s and 30s. In his view, the "derailment" of the Labour Party are the active left-wing, while trade unionists are the conservatives responsible for holding back radical progress. Mr. Steel believes that Britain is about to enter a new era and as a first step a reform movement must coalesce around a resurgent Liberal Party.

On the face of it his argument appears attractive. He firmly believes that history will repeat itself in re-

verse. It is a false belief which surely cannot be sustained. The circumstances now are very different and the present crisis of capitalism will militate against any great Liberal revival at Labour's expense. If the Liberals were to replace any party, it would be the Conservative Party, not the Labour Party. For it is the Conservatives who are losing votes to the Liberals, as we have seen in recent by-elections.

Even at the time of the Liberal's victory in 1906 there were astute political minds who could see beyond the immediate. For example, A. J. Balfour, the then Conservative leader, in a letter to the King's Private Secretary, said, "We have here to do with something much more important than the swing of the pendulum or face (no doubt in a milder form) with the Socialist difficulties which loom so large on the Continent. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the election of 1906 inaugurates a new era." He was absolutely correct: the election of the Liberal Government led directly to the rise of the Labour Party, although all the squabbles about Free Trade and fiscal reform. We are back to it was some time before Labour actually took office with a working majority.

I agree with David Steel when he says we are entering a new era. The days of the mixed economy, with Keynesian interventionist policies are numbered. Britain is at the crossroads, but it is not to the centre that the people will go. They will turn further to the right or to the left. Certainly, the future of Britain does not lie along Mrs. Thatcher's road. She and her ideological friends offer no solution and David Steel is quite right when he says that "Mrs. Thatcher is the most reactionary Prime Minister this country has seen for many years".

What he fails to understand is that the present discussions in the Labour Party do not herald its demise, but its renewal. David Steel and all those who think like him are wrong if they believe that "Labour is in a sorry mess". Membership is increasing and the Commission of Enquiry is finding a truly healthy situation in the party. Labour will reform itself and this process has already begun.

One of the most important things the party must do is to re-examine the question of the role of the State. As I have said before in these columns, there have always been two basic strands within the party on this issue

—those like the Fabians who advocated State Socialism and others like C. D. H. Cole who propagated non-State Socialism. Unashamedly, I am a Coleite. I do not want to see State control, or even State ownership of everything. In his pamphlet, David Steel refers to C. D. H. Cole with obvious approval. Cole, however, was a socialist, not a Liberal, and he would never have been attracted to the concept of a Centre Party.

In his *History of Socialist Thought*, Cole said, "I am neither a Communist nor a Social-Democrat, because I regard both as creeds of centralization and bureaucracy; whereas I feel sure that a Socialist society that is to be true to its egalitarian principles of human brotherhood must rest on the widest possible diffusion of power and responsibility, so as to enlist the active participation of as many as possible of its citizens in the task of democratic self-government".

It is clearly along that road that Labour has to travel. Public ownership can and must take many forms. While a plan of production will be necessary, forms of self-management of industry are essential within that plan. That is why today, Labour pays so much attention to the development of industrial democracy.

David Steel argues that Labour is wrong to base itself on the working class. At the same time, however, he recognizes that the Party was formed by the trade unions, and it is that which gives Labour its unique position among western socialists and social democratic parties. Although Labour has a working-class base, it is not purely a working-class party.



David Steel: a false belief.

R. H. Tawney's observation in 1932 is still correct. "If variety of educational experience and economic conditions among its active supporters be the test, it is less of a class party than any other British party".

When David Steel says, "the masters of the Labour Party are as frightened of an open participating democracy as their Conservative opponents" he deliberately discounts Labour's views. Had he studied the decisions of Labour's conferences, he would know that in 1978 the conference accepted a report calling for the end of the Official Secrets Act and for the establishment of a Freedom of Information Act. Open government has long been the demand of Labour's NEC.

The Liberals will have to do more than produce this pamphlet if their ideas are to take root. The present capitalist crisis demands a socialist solution. Liberalism and a centre party are not the answer.

The author is Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton.
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Fun days at home with the Russells

Dora, the wife with whom Bertrand Russell founded Beacon Hill School in 1927, brought out the second volume of her autobiography last week. The first, written soon after the philosopher died in 1970 and delayed until then because "his shadow was always there", was largely about Bertrand Russell and the 16 years of their relationship.

The Tamarisk Tree 2, called after a leafy grey-green tree that grew in her garden as a child and came to symbolize the idealistic aspirations of her youth, is the story of their experiment in living together, hope that by doing away with excessive discipline, religious instruction and the then accepted tyranny of adults they could produce people "at peace with themselves and others, able to work creatively as individuals".

Dora Russell is now 85, up in London for a few days from the house in Cornwall she and Bertrand Russell bought nearly 60 years ago when their first child John was born. She loves it as much today as she did on the March morning in 1922 when she stood on the landing looking out across moorland and escarpment and decided the house could and would be home, though there are more roads, more tourists, and the once white shell beach at Portcharley has been crushed into sand by the trampling of feet.

She is as fiery and eloquent as she must have been in the days when, newly married, she and Bertrand Russell, she trudged the London streets campaigning for socialism, women's rights and birth control, smiling, talkative, a little deaf, full of references and now, she says, reduced to writing "furiously" letters to the *New Statesman* about the imbecility of the British attitude to the Moscow Olympics, letters that do not get printed.

"You must get one thing straight," she says firmly. "There have been two things in my life that I have cared about: the cause of women and the Cold War."

Frederick Black, Dora's son, was a well respected civil servant later knighted. He coached her in Greek and Latin at 6 o'clock in the morning in the pouring of an inadequate gas fire. She hoped for a future on the stage, but in 1911 she won a scholarship

to Girton and won a first-class honours degree. Like the other girls, she played hockey, joined a choir society, rejected religion and talked about the emancipation of women.

In 1918 Girton awarded Dora a fellowship and she returned to sit at high table on an income of £3 a week. She spent her vacations in Bloomsbury, already by then "the cradle of socialist thought, of sex equality, of a creative and non-possessive attitude in work, living and loving; of new theories of education and of much in modern psychology". The future looked set for financial independence, an academic career, personal life based on love and sexual freedom. It was not part of the Bloomsbury code to regard marriage as important.

But in 1919 Bertrand Russell asked "to dine with him in Soho. Within days came an invitation to join a summer reading party in a farmhouse at Lutworth. Bertrand Russell was very much older than Dora: she was born the year he took his degree at Cambridge. He was still technically married to his first wife Alys and not entirely free of his affair with the actress Colette O'Neil. And he was a somewhat intimidating international hero for the pacifist stand he had taken during the war.

However, breaking with Girton, whose sexual mores were not those of Bloomsbury, she went with him to China where they started a vogue for "Russell marriages"—based on love, not duty—and where Bertrand Russell more died of double pneumonia. By the time they returned to London Dora was pregnant. In the autumn of 1921, overcoming with serious misgivings her resolution to stay single, she married him. There is no doubt that Dora was very much in love with Bertrand Russell. *My Quest for Liberty and Love*, the first volume of the autobiography, is an often moving portrait of an almost charmed love affair: devotion, even hero worship on her part, a mixture of dependence and romance on his.

In their house in Sydney Street they had fun: they entertained—W. B. Yeats, T. S. Eliot, the Shaws, Joseph Conrad, Sybil Thorneycroft; they organized campaigns; they wrote their books and they planned and set up a school.

But the marriage went wrong.



Dora Russell: what mattered were women's rights and the Cold war . . .

The sexual freedom led to affairs and in 1930 Dora gave birth to a daughter by an American journalist, rejected religion and talked about the emancipation of women. Dora Russell, too, had affairs, though in his autobiography he wrote: "I did not maintain however that a marriage could with advantage be prolonged if the wife had a child or children of whom the husband was not the father". Dora has always considered this later justification unfair.

In 1935 Dora Russell, not yet 40, mother of four children, divorced: she turned her attentions fully to the school she had first dreamed of as a place for her own children to grow up in. "We wanted", she explains now, "to see how children naturally deal with life, to educate them for a happy, progressive, modern world."

The experiment in schooling that allowed children a period of "doing, feeling, observing the world" without excessive academic or disciplinary pressure lasted 16 years and was brought to an end when the building it was housed in was requisitioned by the Army. The trouble was that the

world did not become happy or progressive and that like the other educational experiments of its day it had its critics, among them Bertrand Russell himself, who spoke of the natural cruelty of children and the need to check anarchy by discipline of a kind.

Dora Russell is quick to object. I think Bertie was totally wrong when he said that children need more discipline. Discipline makes people savage. No one denies that people have destructive impulses; but generosity and creativity ultimately prevail if fostered in education.

After seven years in the Ministry of Information during and after the war, Dora Russell turned to the women's movement and the Cold War. The 50s were a time of women's committees and congresses—the Assembly of Women, the Women's Caravan of Peace; of fighting against being labelled communist for her efforts to promote friendship with the

Soviet countries ("I couldn't be a communist. Communism is a religion. I don't believe in religion"). Take Mrs. Thatcher. You can't get to that position without turning yourself into a man.

The educational principles Dora Russell fought for have been swallowed up in huge schools geared to a technological future. The dreams of women's emancipation have not come about. East and West are as divided as ever. "I don't believe", she says, "that it would be possible to educate children now as I once believed they could be educated."

Her words are despondent but she is neither a sad nor a defeated woman. Her eyes gleam with determination, with contempt for the idiocy of mankind. "Either we go ahead and turn our planet into a machine, or we return to some form of civilization. It is a savage and difficult choice. Who cares about the human race any more? Other species know how to care for their own. We simply destroy."

Caroline Moorehead
The Tamarisk Tree 2: My school and the years of war by Dora Russell. Virago, £8.95.

emotional one. I think humanity has been thoroughly mismanaged by the male prerogative for centuries. Take Mrs. Thatcher. You can't get to that position without turning yourself into a man.

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Smoking: so hard to stay stoppe

Almost everyone who smokes has tried to give it up. Most, like Mark Twain, have succeeded scores of times; but within a few weeks or months they have started again. Even some of the doctors who spend their days treating patients with lungs, hearts, stomachs, and bladders crippled by tobacco continue to smoke: the latest estimate is that one doctor in every five still smokes nearly 20 years after the effects on health were first publicized by the Royal College of Physicians.

Today is the World Health Organization's Smoking Control Day, intended to spur governments into greater action to restrict the promotion and distribution of smoking materials by controls on advertising, higher taxes on tobacco, and the banning of smoking in public places. Measures of this sort are being promoted essentially because anti-smoking campaigns have had such disappointing results.

People can easily be persuaded to stop smoking, and claims for new methods such as behaviour therapy, or old measures such as hypnosis should be viewed in that context. The problem is that within a year 80-90 per cent have begun to smoke again. Why is it that smoking remains such a habit?

Part of the problem is the difference between smoking and other addictions. The heroin or barbiturate addict, or the alcoholic, is obviously sick: the physical and mental effects of their dependence on their drugs make them unemployable and destroy their family lives. In contrast, smoking in no way impairs working capacity mentally, and its physical effects are rarely obvious before middle age. So the smoker—alone among addicts—does not have to choose between his smoking and his family or career.

Secondly, the medical ill-effects are delayed: nothing much happens for the first 20 years, and a substantial number of smokers live to a ripe old age in apparent good health. Everyone hopes to be among the lucky ones. An all-too-common belief is "I'll give it up when it affects my health."

In grim fact, for many smokers the first personal health warning is too late. Sudden unexpected deaths from heart disease are depressingly common in men under the age of 50, and almost all are cigarette smokers. Nineteen out of every 20 men and women who develop symptoms due to lung cancer go on to die from

the disease—and has tried to give it up. Most, like Mark Twain, have succeeded scores of times; but within a few weeks or months they have started again. Even some of the doctors who spend their days treating patients with lungs, hearts, stomachs, and bladders crippled by tobacco continue to smoke: the latest estimate is that one doctor in every five still smokes nearly 20 years after the effects on health were first publicized by the Royal College of Physicians.

Thirdly, cigarettes often make people feel better rather than worse. They can be smoked more slowly, someone has some choices seem limiting the same reason or not smoke. Mark Twain found easy: it is staying is the problem.

So a switch to cigarettes leads to a smoked more slowly, someone has some choices seem limiting the same reason or not smoke. Mark Twain found easy: it is staying is the problem.

The one smoker recidivist smokes each period with each period. The over 35s are the most successful: they are 50 as they are years 80, against smoking health, expenses values—and given a matter of pride, while he helps by showing to avoid.

The World Health Organization believes that can help more so (and discourage starting) by making expensive, degrading and making it a public. Perhaps that individuals influence is by the social pressure of smoking.

Research shows teenagers start cause their friends. Giving up is responsive to who term peer group. Doctors who can are often reluctant in medical companies if it is against the practice. This pre enough to tip against a waver asking for a cigarette. Society should become a task.

Dr J. Medical

Easter flutter

Although brimstones, small tortoiseshells, commas and peacock butterflies are all now coming out of hibernation, and are now pottering about among abundantly flowered celandines, the first dandelions and plenty of primroses, it is the Easter butterfly that every naturalist in the southern half of England hopes to see. Large tortoiseshells or "alm bastards" are by no means uncommon now as to make the hope distinctly remote, and yet still not completely impossible.

There are entomologists who insist that the few that are seen at the end of March or early April are all immigrants from the Continent that have drifted in, probably by chance. Others still believe that the brick-red backgrounded winged adult butterfly may breed here. Certainly there are more reported seen now than earlier in the year. It seems that these are occasions when Easter days are sunny and more observers are out watching for them.

I saw one or two most springs between 1969 and 1974, all in the same great wood, where I have been made 20 years before by a young local butterfly-enthusiast of even more numerous appearances. But that was when the elms were alive to provide good breeding grounds and shelter for the chrysalis. I set for its first choice of living accommodation has always been elms.

Now that the big trees are dead and only the bases of the hollow trunks are enclosed in new suckering growth, I often wonder if it is still worth looking out to wait slowly on the gravelled forestry rides and to stand



and peer over a sawdust where traditionally do some of those that basked.

Ordinarily the shells feed up on branches and, too leaves. I guess come down on it after mating, being back to lay eggs. I have stretched and so that I thought I "counted" last away and flying h trees before I on to it but it is not again this year.

Michael

DIARY OF AUSTERE TIMES

When you in Britain have hardly finished reeling from the hammer blow of yet another fast-ditch Budget, I know it is not the best time to be trying to ease your sympathy about how tough things are on the other side of the Atlantic. But maybe some of you will glean comfort from our shared suffering.

Penury tends to creep up gradually. No single price increase can be identified as the one which causes a decisive drop in the standard of living. In matters of economic survival, there is seldom a recognizable last straw.

Yet there is generally something which makes you realize in a flash that events have overtaken you. For New Yorkers, that came a few days ago when the Living section of *The New York Times*, a weekly supplement devoted to highly conspicuous consumption, produced an austerity issue.

"Outflanking inflation with guile, wit and your leftovers", read the headline, over a compilation of recipes which seemed to owe much to the British experience in the Second World War. The author

was that dove of extravagance, Mr. Craig Claiborne.

To understand how painful it must have been for Mr. Claiborne to write that article, think back 21 years, to the carefree September of 1977, when double-digit inflation was an affliction which happened to somebody else (eg Britain). That was the month in which the Laker Skytrain service between New York and London began, and Mr. Claiborne offered some expensive advice to those who did not want to buy the plastic meat.

There are few things out of any kitchen to surpass roast quail in excellence", he wrote then. "and they are ideal for air travel." For those who did not fancy that, there was always caviar from a sturgeon specialist on Broadway. Plus crisp French bread and fancy cheese, so long as the cheese was not so smelly as to annoy fellow-travellers.

Those were the days all right. Today, caviar is not only economically but also politically unacceptable, since the best of it comes from Russia and Iran, America's current worst enemies.

The austerity article was a far cry from all that. Mr. Claiborne recommended dishes which can be bulked out with starch: meat loaves with rice, macaroni casserole, shepherd's pie. No trace of quail, but one recipe begins dauntingly: "two cups of liver chicken, cut into bite-size morsels."

Other writers for the section chipped in with their misery-making hints. "Let processed cheese and condensed soup work their magic", read the subheading to one article, which I could not bring myself to read.

Once *The New York Times* gets a fixation, it is remorseless in pursuing it. "Forty-two French white wines under five dollars" was another headline. News from Long Island was that hostesses serving buffet suppers offer their guests salads made from pasta, to fill them up cheaply. A caterer confessed that if he was serving a stew he would call it a ragout to make people think they were getting something special.

To compound our depression, there was a review of a book called "junk food", a collection of anecdotes, lists and

recommendations. "It is a book for an era of declining standards", wrote the reviewer. "A reasonable idea gone mediocre."

For a foreigner, the most telling evidence of declining standards is in the erosion of the carefree, throwaway lifestyle which for years has been a distinctive feature of America. All of us, coming here for the first time,aped wide-eyed at the day-by-day evidence that here was a society which had as much and more than it needed, excess coming out of its ears.

Take packaging. The readiness of retail shops and supermarkets to put every small or large purchase in a bag, some times two, was a source of wonderment to those of us used to having potatoes, onions and carrots hurled indiscriminately into a string bag which we had to provide ourselves. Yet now a chain of popular discount stores in New Jersey makes a feature of providing none of the crisp brown grocery bags familiar from Hollywood films.

Instead—shades of Tesco—you have to rummage for a discarded cardboard box. A further telling blow has been struck by new restrictions on credit, especially credit cards. A few years ago, it was hard to avoid having one of the magic pieces of plastic pressed upon you. Sometimes they would come unsolicited in the mail, so keen were their promoters on having you buy now and pay later.

Now, many firms have put a lid on issuing new cards. They are reducing credit limits on existing ones, and in some cases withdrawing them entirely. The prospect of having to become reconciled with actual currency is daunting. It means that people might actually have to go without, at least for a time, things like the washing machine, the electric mixer and the second car, all previously regarded as an American birthright.

The California life-style took an even harder knock when the Bank of America, based in San Francisco and the largest bank in the nation, announced the other day that it would no longer make loans for installing swimming pools or hot tubs—the latter being vertical receptacles for warm bathing and

contemplation, sometimes of a communal nature.

All this austerity has had the side-effect of provoking some of the splendid mixed metaphors to which American television reporters are even more prone than their British counterparts. "The credit crunch", one told us solemnly, "is going to take another bite out of your pocket book."

Such is the sophistication of American capitalism, however, that even hard times are marked by displays of extravagant consumption. For if spending is to be slowed, saving is very definitely to be encouraged. And the best way to encourage people to do anything is, as the producers of television quiz shows discovered many years ago, to give away consumer goods.

Thus the banks, not content with offering record levels of interest in their deposit accounts, are going through another of their periodic frenzies of handing out kitchen gadgets, crockery, steam irons, cameras, golf balls, watches, television sets and the like to new savers—who are not for most part new savers at all, but

are simply switching money from one institution to another.

So fierce has the competition become that some banks now give away two gifts for every deposit—one to the saver and one to a "friend" (who cannot be a member of the same family who introduces him. Two friends with money to save could thus introduce each other and pick up four gifts between them.

So the comparison I made earlier with wartime Britain becomes, on closer inspection, less apposite. Yet in New York we had a splendid example of the spirit of the Blitz in the strike of underground and bus workers, which began last Tuesday.

In truth, we should have been disappointed if it had not happened, after the long build-up we were treated to for several days beforehand. Radio and television stations, vying for our patronage, made boasts like: "We shall have 12 reporters covering transit news, more than any other station."

No rush-hour derail was left unrepaired. Walkers, bicyclists,

roller-skaters, bus interviewed all e: of wartime det should scarcely be priced if the m than anyone, h opening the abar ground stations dross down in o ve

The truth is Yorkers enjoy t tests of their fib the indomitable have of themselves had few opportu fest itself lately. I have been near since the last cut cur blackout, an since the last m New Yorkers love selves as perching of chaos, narro tottering into it.

At a commu attended the oth quite another topi stood upon an she was born a Manhattan. "A I she declared, is i wherever it c ing from many d at times like this

Michael



few hours last week the city was Bristol's Boggy. The police had been driven out of it by violence, and a situation of the field of possession of the city the resemblance ends. The rioting in 1969 it took the city to restore quiet: in Bristol the impact had spent itself in being by the time the police came in the greater force. The rioting behind the rioting was the immediate occasion of it. The long tradition of dissidence and nature political violence: in Bristol accumulated resentments and comparable tradition and desire to sustain it—not yet. It have taken consolation in the notion that what happened was a race riot. It needed a qualification. The riot was racial in as much as it was whites attacked by the rioters were policemen, and the colour of their uniform of their skins which did; also there were some among the predominantly rioters and looters. But the was racial in as much as it was able to a concentration of of West Indian origin in place, to the social fabric of surroundings, and to the proportionately poor prospects have been the expect for the riot, especially among them. A significant part of black youth there and are estranged from a which bears hardly upon and they have, in the

colour of their skins, the strongest of all promptings to feel self-consciously racial about it.

It would be wrong to regard the St Paul's community as the victim of neglect or of a ruthless disregard for the wellbeing of minorities. It has been the object of a great deal of attention from official and unofficial agencies whose purpose it is to foster good community relations. The council has also put a lot into it in the way of new and refurbished housing. But as often happens with well-intentioned schemes of urban renewal, the improvement entails the creation of much that makes life tolerable in an untidy and informal way, for the people who live there. In spite of these attentions the area is unmistakably at the bottom of the social economic table, as is regrettably confirmed by the high concentration of blacks.

The unemployment rate for young blacks in the area is put at four times that for young whites. This is not wholly a matter of prejudice or indifference among employers. Some part of the explanation is that in too many cases black youths do not possess the kind of qualifications employers look for, even the elementary qualification of literacy. But whatever the cause of it, and however blame for the causes of it is distributed, the fact of this high unemployment rate, which can only worsen in the months ahead, is a contri-

hundreds of Cubans who suddenly poured into the offices of the Peruvian Embassy in Lima in the hope of being able to flee the country as a result of the tensions there. For some months now there have been attempts by various groups to force their way into the Venezuelan and Cuban embassies, usually by using police barricades in front. But it has been a risky business, because the embassies are surrounded by Cuban troops who were prepared to use force. Over the weekend, however, the guards were withdrawn from the Peruvian Embassy, and there was nothing to stop the Cubans from entering. The Cuban government even announced that it was changing the rules governing visas, so that anyone who is rejected by another country should be free to leave. So once again, out of this, whole families are expected to seize the opportunity of getting out while they can.

Influx is embarrassing for Peruvian authorities because, although both they and the Venezuelans have been in dispute with the Cuban Government over the matter, it has put in the way of people seeking asylum, and its refusal to grant safe conducts for those who had forced their way into the embassies, they have shown no willingness to take large numbers of refugees in. Consultations are under way in Lima. But it is

a great deal more embarrassing for the Cuban Government, because it shows up the discontent that is simmering there. At a time when Cuban influence is growing in the Caribbean area, and when the Cuban style of communism is being presented as the best way of solving the backwardness and poverty which is present in so much of it, the rush to leave is a pointed reminder that the Cubans have not had so much success in handling their own affairs.

The Cuban success has been in improving the conditions of life of their poorest people. Illiteracy has been largely eliminated and health care made generally available. Cuban teachers and doctors are now dispatched to countries in the Caribbean area, as well as going to Africa alongside the soldiers. But the achievements have been bought at the cost of political control and repression, of severe restrictions on the supply of consumer goods, and of a high degree of dependence on the Soviet Union. The Russians buy Cuban sugar at above the world price and sell the Cubans oil for less; altogether, it is estimated, they subsidize the Cuban economy to the tune of about \$3.5m a day. Clearly, in these circumstances, Dr Castro and his colleagues have little scope for doing anything that is disapproved of in Moscow and that must be irksome for people who struggled so hard to free themselves of American domination.

The present malaise in Cuba

search of the elusive dry wets

should need reminding that part of my job specification is to crumb from the bonfire of our Literary Editor, Howard, and set up in business judgment on the usage of language and on the usage of our communicators. Needless, a footnote or two may order on the phenomenal size the past few months of the wetter as a noun to label pollution or rather Conservative public policy lack a stomach for policies.

For example, Mr James Secretary of State for Employment, is described in one Sunpaper as "the champion of wets" whereas a year ago he would have been presented as the hawk on the wing of the cote. What wets? Who, in addition to the sturdier Mr Prior, are counted among the wets? The seems to be anybody who is in the Prime Minister's office, anybody who is answering the questions the Sunday Sir Iain Gilmour, Mr Peter and Mr Julian Critchley, or anybody who has still been wholly weaned from Mr wets as prime minister.

Unfortunately, it is not a word of current usage has been consciously recorded in print in the years, so its history can only be lightly sketched in the style, with a first usage in the Tudor playwrights and a foundation to eighteenth-century essayists and pamphers. Nor is the etymology of

the last time I saw Weizmann, a week shortly before he died, told him what he feared most for the future. He answered: "certain elements in the Movement will undo my work. We Jews can do something

From Sir Gilbert Longden
 Sir. Public opinion in most of the 149 countries whose governments signed the "Final Document" on disarmament cited by Lord Brockway and others (April 2) would agree with the objects of the World Disarmament Conference. The question I would put to Lord Brockway is: what do you do when the rulers of the Soviet Union, upon whom public opinion has no effect, continue regardless to pile up arms and armaments far beyond those necessary for their defence? Does the campaign seek unilateral disarmament by Nato, or even by Great Britain alone; or does it not?

When I read the letter from the American Association of Christian Action (March 8) I put a similar question to him, only to be sent a copy of Lord Mountbatten's Strasbourg speech. But that is no answer.

On the contrary, Lord Mountbatten expressly denied the speech that I most likely to preserve the peace if there is a military balance of strength between East and West", thus expressing in a nutshell the rationale of Western defence thinking.

It is surely disincenuous, to say the least to use Lord Mountbatten of all people to further the cause of unilateral disarmament. May we hope that the proposed Convention on April 12 will show some further practical question?

Yours sincerely,
 GILBERT LONGDEN,
 89 Cornwall Gardens, SW7.

From Mr B. L. Thorne

Sir, What we want for our children is that the children of the world should be a peace, where all nations live in harmony together and have fair access to the world's raw materials, including energy. What we do not want is a peace dominated by one superpower, who does out the rights of the earth only in return for subject submission.

If we follow Lord Brockway (April 2) we shall assuredly get the second. If we follow Sir William Dickson (March 31) we may get the first, or we may get oblivion.

We have to choose.

I follow Sir William.

Yours faithfully,
B. L. THORNE,
Cumbria,
Waverley Avenue,
Fleet,
Hampshire.

From the Bishop of Ripon

Sir, Your correspondent Clifford (English Church 31) rightly praises the Roman Catholic Church for its work in the field of inter-faith relations. Bycontrast he shows ignorance of Anglican history and present outlook in his dismissive remarks about the Church of England's work in this area. A tradition of second-order, first-hand encounter with those of other faiths and genuine wrestling with differing religious convictions is to be found in the Anglican Church stretching back to the nineteenth century.

At the same time his reaction that in 1975 a group of scholars and church leaders was called together to form the Archbishops' Consultants on Inter-Faith Relations. One of the fruits of this body was to be seen at the enthronement of the Archbishop of Canterbury when those from other faiths whom we now call "friends" were present at the service. Among them were a Buddhist, a Hindu, a Jew, a Muslim and a Sikh. Their presence was a symbol of the fruit of the work of the Consultants in moving to furthering of inter-faith relations.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID RIPON,
Chairman,
Archbishops' Consultants of Inter-Faith Relations,
Bishop Mount,
North Yorkshire.
April 3.

From Mr F. W. Lessing

SIR, I am not a professional historian but I always assumed that those in this field are scrupulous about the accuracy of historical fact, even if inconvenient. I am appalled by the liberties taken by your correspondents with the historical record of the Wiener Library, now owned by Dr Pogge von Strandmann.

I would like to deny categorically the mind of the members of the Executive Council was made up in favour of a university abroad while negotiating with English historians. The late Dr Pogge von Strandmann negotiated with the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, in the 1950s and this fell through because the terms set by the Hebrew University, which were unreasonable, were not met. It is a matter of record on which your correspondents cannot have first-hand knowledge. But they could have asked before rushing into print.

In answer to Dr Strandmann's letter, I am a total cost of the microfilm project is approximately £200,000. Ninety per cent come from private foundations; the National Endowment of the Humanities (US), the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and the Volkswagen Foundation. Dr von Strandmann's statement that this issue is not clearer than it is, may since his letter amounts to a virtual appeal to close down the Wiener Library is one reminding memorial to German Jewry in London.

I regret the negative tenor of the letters already noted by Professor Lessing. Our present assistance should be to keep the Wiener Library afloat; unwarranted recriminations about the past will do nothing towards this end.

Yours sincerely,
W. LESSING,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Department of Contemporary History
at the Wiener Library Limited,
Devonshire Street, W1.

From the Headmaster of Pimlico School

Sir, Recent bad events in Bristol have served to highlight a problem now found in many of our large cities.

Most policemen enjoy the respect and friendship of the majority of British people. However, constant harassment of immigrant communities has led to a mutual suspicion, mistrust and now hostility that many of us have increasingly experienced.

Two recent examples involving innocent, hard working and respected members of my fourth form have served to highlight the indignity and humiliation that some members of immigrant communities are suffering. First of all it was the third year he had been arrested as a suspect, and later released with apology to the family and myself.

It is not enough for our police, leaders and elected representatives to claim that they are equal under the law. They must have more claim to be called Londoners than I have, but they—and their brothers—are repeatedly singled out by the police as people who are likely to be law breakers. The police have an extremely difficult role in our urban communities but they must ensure they extend the same courtesy, tact and understanding to second generation immigrants as they do to the rest of us.

Yours faithfully,
RODNEY USHER,
Pimlico School,
Cape Street, SW1.
April 5

From Mr V. A. Patel

Sir, I was astonished by the categorical claims that the Bristol riots were not race riots. The rioters were undoubtedly predominantly black, although some white youths were involved.

I believe that the riots had strong racial undertones; it was a race riot of the second order, where mainly unemployed black youths spontaneously and violently demonstrated against the police—which is increasingly being identified with the present racist Tory government.

The fact that a "routine" police operation degenerated into a riot shows that racial tensions were, and are, high. Mrs. Thatcher's statements concerning immigration and black communities have only served to imbue the blacks with resentment and suspicion, thus creating racial tension.

Unless this (nationwide) racial tension is reduced, the Government's social policies reassessed, spontaneous riots of the second order, if not the first—black versus white—may become a common occurrence. Moreover, until the problem of racial discrimination is recognised, wherever it exists, and thus eliminated, the overwhelming problem of racial tension will never be resolved.

Yours faithfully,
VINIAT A. PATEL,
47 Glendale Gardens,
Wembley,
Middlesex.
April 3.

From Dr D. L. Nokes

Sir, We are all surprised. Mr White-Jaw and Mr Waldegrave are surprised. These Conservative spokesmen who leapt to assert that the riots were racial, must then in all con-

From Mr C. D. Hill

Sir, Lord Ashby, FRs, notes (April 1972) that careful published work demonstrates (i) that lead levels in some places are too close to background levels to indicate any lead in the environment; (ii) that the greatest risk to children from lead comes from water supplied in lead pipes and from paint; (iii) that lead from car exhausts contributes to lead in the atmosphere, but is by no means the most important source.

Source of what? If of lead in the atmosphere, then Lord Ashby is wrong; if of lead in children, then he is of course right. However, of all the sources of lead in children, lead paint is the easiest to remove, and the simplest question, which Lord Ashby does not ask, is given that some children in some places have in any case high lead levels from leaded paint, water from lead pipes and lead in food, should they be exposed to any more lead from leaded petrol?

The report, *Lead and health*, does, however cautiously, address itself to this question in paragraph 209:

Although we have seen no firm evidence that the contribution made by lead from petrol has caused alarm yet recognizing that any additional contribution is undesirable in persons whose body burden is already as high as a result of other sources, measures should be taken to keep the annual mean concentration of lead in air to people able to live in places where there are 21g/m³ in continuity exposed.

On the evidence of the report

From Mr Ian Aitken

Sir, It is always a delight to read my old friend David Wood's *Monitors*, and particularly when it contains valuable references to one's life. Moreover, I share Mr Wood's irritation about ill informed references to the so-called "lobby system", whose basic rule is (or should be) common to all branches of journalism—namely, the protection of one's sources.

But I think he is less than fair to my colleague Melanie Phillips. He may not have heard of her, perhaps because his duties take him across the Channel so often. But she is well enough known to the rest of Fleet Street as the current Reporter of the Year. She is no mean head with a scamp herself.

Yours faithfully,

IAN AITKEN, Political Editor of *The Guardian*,
Press Gallery,
House of Commons.

From the Director of Heathrow Airport

Sir, Various recent newspaper reports have arbitrarily branded Heathrow Airport as having a "worst record for theft, but comparable statistics for other international airports or workplaces of similar size are never produced. It can any team be placed at the top or bottom, of a league without comparing its results with others in the table?

For what they are worth, the statistics for Heathrow crime (compiled by the Metropolitan Police) and the value of the goods handled at Heathrow in 1979 were as follows: Thefts from passengers baggage amounted to £680,591, 0.016 per cent of the estimated total value of £4,200m. Goods lost from cargo, totalH £375,667 represented 0.003 per cent of the £10,897.8m handled. Thefts from mail amounted £683,350 but I don't have a figure for the total value of mail handled at Heathrow.

Since 1979, the actual number of thefts concerning passengers baggage has dropped by 86 per cent and those concerning cargo by 51 per cent.

Neither the police at Heathrow nor my organization has compared the statistics for airports abroad. Nor has anyone produced figures for any other industrial estates which employs 56,900 people even a town in the United Kingdom of comparable size.

The police, the airlines at British Airports are not complacent about the situation and we will continue to seek ways of reducing crime at Heathrow.

Yours sincerely,
D. M. G. KING,
British Airports Authority,
D'Albion House,
Heathrow Airport,
Borelrow,
Middlesex.

Sir, Your labour editor reports (March 27) that when asked if
 was the intention of trade union
 leaders to seek a national stoppage
 of work on May 14 against the
 Government's economic and labour
 law policies, the general secretary
 of the TCU replied: "Yes, it is. And
 what is wrong with that as a way
 of focusing discontent and expressing
 our objectives?"
 It is, I suppose, a fair question
 and will always have an answer to
 it.
 In view of the wide publicity
 already given to the union's objec-
 tions to the Government's policies
 which indeed trade union members
 pay their leaders to deal with, the
 further action is quite unnecessary.
 It penalizes union members to the
 benefit of the Government. It will cause
 further injury to them and to the
 whole British public in disruption
 of contracts and services, particu-
 larly of transport; it will be seen
 simply as a hurtful and pointed
 demonstration of frustrated eco-
 nomic and social policy; it will be
 a demonstration of the vandalism
 of the trade union movement—vandal-
 ism, guided, is a national asset.
 May I, through your paper, appeal
 to the trade union leaders to abandon
 this mis conceived proposal.
 Yours faithfully,
 R. H. PEARSON,
 Cautley,
 Courts Mount Road,
 Haslemere,
 Surrey.

From Mr Sam Heppner
Sir, Reading about Mr Sheridan
Russell's admirable "Art in hos-
pitals" scheme in today's issue
(March 25), it occurred to me that
your readers may be interested to
hear of a parallel service organised
by the Council for Music in Hos-
pitals, which has been going for
nearly 30 years and now arranges
over 400 concerts a year in hospitals
throughout the United Kingdom.
Many of these hospitals are for
psychiatric patients and a consider-
able number of psychiatrists have
been demonstrably welcomed
the demonstrably effective healing
powers of music.
Inspired by a piano recital by
Joan Davies, a music-loving, speedily
handicapped patient who had never
spoken a word for six months,
she quickly regained the ability to
speak.
Participating artists are chosen
not only for their musical accom-
plishments, but also—and this is
supremely important — for their
capacity to form a rapport with
patients and take them out of
themselves.
Artists like Larry Adler, Fa-
rrell Wallace, Robert Eason, David
Snelman and Sidney Harrison have
been most warmly received and the
proaction of patients clearly indicated.
That, despite their access to tele-
vision and radio, nothing can take
the place of the actual physical
presence of singers, pianists, cellists,
violinists, harpists and wind
players.
Yours faithfully,
SAM HEPPNER,
Vice-Chairman,
Council for Music in Hospitals,
240 Leeward Road,
Little Bookham,
Surrey.

Sir, Mr Nettleton's letter on Civil Service duties (March 26) appeared. I have been an employee and regarded it as my duty to carry out the policies of my employer, unless I thought them immoral: when that was so I protested, and was prepared, if necessary, to resign. I have been an employer and expected, and received, as much from my employees. The word is loyalty. Such standards are still not understood outside the public service; and I cannot really believe that Civil Service standards generally fall so short as those Mr Nettleton proclaims.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS ELPHINSTONE,
Aberchal Crook,
Glenavon,
Carlisle,
Cumbria.

very good, something which can be
in honour to us all and to mankind.
But we mustn't spoil it. We are an
impetuous people, and we spoil and
sometimes destroy what has taken
generations to build up." He
repeated this later to Meyer
Weissgal.

Rabbi Goldberg's inspired and
moving article this morning (April

1) rekindles the hope that, after all, Weizmann's fear may not be realized.
Your obedient servant,
BOOTHBY,
President, Anglo-Israel Association,
1963-1975.
House of Lords,
April 1.

Correction
The chairman of the Arts committee of Merseyside County Council, whose letter was printed on Saturday, April 5, is Mr John Last.

Borough democracy
From Councillor Francis Heald
Sir, Your article (March 21) on the
differences between two neighbour-
ing London boroughs vividly illus-

brates the very real evils which flow from a phoney electoral system.

Lambeth is Labour-controlled, extending social services but at enormous cost to the ratepayers and at odds with central government: Wandsworth, controlled by Conservatives, is depriving the needy and helpless but trying to defeat inflation.

But what is the democratic basis for these vicious extremes of policy? It is a figment of politician's imaginations — in 1978 Labour gained "control" in Lambeth with 63 per cent of the seats for 49 per cent of the votes in a low poll. Across the road the Conservatives "won" Wandsworth with the support of fewer than one in four of the electorate and a share of seats disproportionate to the number of votes cast for them.

Can anyone say that the violent differences in policy between the two boroughs really have anything to do with the wishes of their respective electors?

I am, Sir
Your obedient Servant,
FRANCIS HEALD
9 Festival Court,
Somersetstown,
Chichester, Sussex.
March 27.

The who's who of what's where THE TIMES Reader Services Directory

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